IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,197.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
28th "	ARCADIA	7658	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	504 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Calcutta A & C	7630*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall ... A	5321	27th Mar.	...
City of Manchester A & C	5951	.....	25th Mar.
City of Paris ... A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi ... A & C	5966	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore ... A & C	6675	.....	29th Apr.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles .	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Co's steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at Nos. 25 and 28, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Kasara.....1,195 Thurs. 26th Feb. 9 a.m. †C.M.
Lisara.....2,184 Friday 7th Feb. 7 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 2nd Mar. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 26th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowet, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
24th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*China	6017	E. Tarabochia	28th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Climak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	30th May.
Nippon	6359	M. Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

* Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
„ London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
„ London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. .. „ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back . „ 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Maritima Italiana from Genoa or Naples, to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Jobore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		„ Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbls 55,000,000
Do subscribed „ 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300.000 =say £2,455,000
7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Asiabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarcand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... „ 33,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
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David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,00

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS,
OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	„ 90
The "Lynkop"	...	„ 105
The "Ultralux"	...	„ 120
The "Sollux"	..	„ 138
do. 10 diameter	..	„ 155
The "Terlux"	..	„ 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied ree by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

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BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Gentlemen attending the Establishment Reception at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, will enter by the LOWER GATE WALKESHWAR ROAD, and pass out by the Upper Gate.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

2. Gentlemen attending the Establishment Reception on the 24th instant in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

3. Gentlemen attending the Establishment Reception at Government House, on the 24th instant in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the Reception.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th February, 1914.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Castor Oil," are invited for the SUPPLY of 190 TONS of CASTOR OIL (46 tons to be delivered by 15th April, and the remainder in 8 monthly instalments of 18 tons to be delivered by the 15th of each month May to December 1914), and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, up to 13 hours on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Oil will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

(a). The specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit must not be less than 0·960 or above 0·970.

(b). The Viscosity by the Scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit should be from 330 to 345.

(c). The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 460° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test.

(d). The revolving friction when raised from 80° to 200° Fahrenheit by Stapper's Oil Testing Machine should not be less than 125 Revolutions per Fahrenheit.

Form of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Sample of the Oil tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th March, 1914, and should not be less than one gallon.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Castor Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Dated 21st February, 1914.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in London on March 5th and that the SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from February 24th to March 20th inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ONE GRIFFIN'S OIL ENGINE, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment on Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 20th Jan., 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition* just out, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by *Gerald L. Oliard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1914, at 6-30 P. M.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
24th January, 1914.

NOTICE OF SANDAL-WOOD SALE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 75 KHANDIES (5601bs. each of SANDALWOOD billets assorted into 5 classes and of saw-dust chips, etc., at his Office at Dharwar, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 3 P. M.

N. D. SATARAWALA, L.C.E.,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar,
Divisional Forest Office, Dharwar.
10th February, 1914.

THE DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined Resolutions: —

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 3,75,000 by the creation of 12,500 additional Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each ranking for dividend, and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares in the Company.

2. That the said 12,500 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 5 per share to the members of the Company, whose names shall appear in the share register on the 2nd March next as holding five or more Ordinary shares, in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of Ordinary shares held by them respectively, provided that such member shall have within seven days from the passing of this resolution or within such further time as the Directors may determine have applied to the Company for an option certificate stating the number of additional shares which the member is desirous of acquiring not exceeding that to which such member is entitled and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Rs. 15 per share) shall be paid to the Company within such time as the Directors may determine and which time shall be stated in the option certificate to be issued to each member so applying as aforesaid and failing payment within such time limit the option shall be deemed to be waived and shall be cancelled. And that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares the option in repect of which shall be so cancelled as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

3. That upon such application as is mentioned in the preceding resolution the Directors shall issue or cause to be issued to the applicant a certificate to be called an option certificate, in which shall be set forth the name of the member to whom the certificate is issued, the number of additional shares to which the member is entitled and the time within which payment is to be made and an intimation that if payment is not so made the certificate and the option thereby conferred will be deemed to be cancelled.

4. That the member to whom an option certificate is issued or his nominee shall be entitled upon payment of the sum of Rs. 15 per share within the time mentioned in the said certificate to the number of additional shares mentioned in the said certificate and have his name registered as the person entitled to such shares and certificates in respect thereto shall be issued in due course.

By order,
W. B. CROWDER,
Managing Director.
1, Vansittart Row,
Calcutta, 18th February, 1914.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

Proprietors and Head Masters :—
THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A., OXON.
MR. BRAIDWOOD, M.A., EDIN.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE RESIDENT HEADMASTER, LORD MONCREIFF.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the Trade of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
200/8 USHA—A 1, A.B.C. Internationally-Private Co.
WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
66 Fenchurch Street, London.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30
The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema programme
A Great Suffragist Meeting
MR. MELBOURNE
As 1,000 people
MISS REINA SELMA
MABEL AND MALFE
FILM PROGRAMME:
Wiffles at his BEST
The Topical CARTOONS
Exclusive to this theatre
To-night at 10 p. m.
The one and only
PUCCA REVUE
"HULLO! BOMBAY!!"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For a short season only
MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM THE
Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket and Drury Lane Theatres, London.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.
FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The great Haymarket success! a comedy from the pen of Rudolf Basier. The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
The screamingly funny comedy
MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
A combination of melodrama and problem play of great interest and exceedingly amusing.
TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"DIPLOMACY"
London's most favourite play which had a command performance at Windsor Castle on the 6th instant.
Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Dress Circle, Rs. 1-8; Balcony, Rs. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co. will open shortly

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1914.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1914.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st March, 1914.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1914, at 6-30 P. M., and all teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25,

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to upcountry teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only—all upcountry entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until MONDAY, 13th of April, 1914.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the Undersigned.

Rules 1913-1914.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT RUSSIAN SENSATIONAL SUBJECT
4,000 feet Long
CZERNOWSKA
or, the Story of a Sin
A powerful Drama of Russian life, with many remarkable sensational incidents and a story that cannot fail to grip by its very intensity, illustrating the inner life of the Russian peasantry. A story worthy of Tolstoi at his best.
Also 2 Good Comics and Gaumont Graphic
Containing latest News
3 SHOWS of 1¼ Hours.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY PRIZE SHOWS 5 to 6-15

INSURANCE

FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES
For Prospectuses & Rates Apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	„ „
Chester	125o	„ „
Devoe's	125o	„ „
Monkey	125o	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	„ 11
Quarterly	...	„ 6
Monthly	...	„ 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 0
Single Copy	...	Annas Two.

All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Re. 2, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisments are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m.; and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, EUROPEAN 3RD ENGINEER, for British Steamer. Apply Hill, Son and Thomas, No. 61, Meadow Street.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B 41 PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. This famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and Kidney Disorders. From mercery Forty years success. Sold by all Opticists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR BICYCLE AND SIDE-CAR FOR SALE.

1913 6 H. P. 2 cylinder Rex and special SIDE-CAR. Splendid running order. Complete with lamps, etc., Rs. 1,100.

Apply No. 334, care of this Paper.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

MAY BOARDING HOUSE
33, Dhrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

MONTHLY BOARDERS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100. Daily from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.

Apply to the MANAGER for full particulars.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A BUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL
Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished
HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL
"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,
FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,
and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.
FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Kathiawar, 2,827 tons, Capt. R Rodgers, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Linga (B.I.), 951 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hohenfels (Hansa Line), 3,407 tons, Capt. J. Ammerman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc. with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Chinkoa (B.I.), 3,323 tons, Capt. G. M. Symmers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (January 19) via Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Hindoo (Wilson Line), 3,156 tons, Capt L. C. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough and Hull with a general cargo.

S.S. North Pacific, 2,491 tons, Capt. H. P. Goodwin arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff (January 20) with ballast.

S.S. Nairung (Asiatic Line), 28,562 tons, Capt A. McNicoll, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (January 21) via coast ports with a general cargo.

S.S. Cleopatra (Austrian Lloyd), 2,129 tons, Capt. M. de Nardo, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste (February 5) with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dumra (B.I.), 762 tons, Capt. H. F. Minnett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh (February 14) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 170 deck passengers.

S.S. Manin, 1,679 tons, Capt. L. Stefano, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (February 4) via Marmugoa with ballast.

S.S. Cleveland (Hamburg Amerika Line), 10,300 tons, Capt. M. Filler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madeira (January 24) via Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Gamma, Malta, Piraeus, Port Said and Suez with 318 tourists on board.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hamilton ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN PORT HARBOUR.—Feb. 23.

Alfeld .....5179 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....5543 Barcham.....P & O Co
Aviemore .....2332 Kosfad .....T J & Co
Baraka .....1899 Denne .....M M & Co
Chinkoa .....3323 Symmers.....M M & Co
Cleveland .....10300 Feller.....Volkart Bros
Dumra .....762 Minnett.....M M & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Hessino .....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Hindoo .....3156 Pearson .....J F & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Jerseymoor.....2403 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kilchattan .....2418 Macmillan..... T M Co
Manin ..1679 Stephano.....
Marienfels .....3509 Stifens .....W & A G & Co
Neidenfels.....3385 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
North Pacific...2491 Goodwin .....Liverpool ... W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Persia.....4150 Bradshaw .....P & O Co
Strathleven... 2845 McPhee... W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2484 Robinson .....
Surada .....1239 Weeks ...Basreh...M M Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Pandit .....3822 Elliott .....T M & Co
Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Den of Kelly	2875	Tindle			J F & Co
B Ula	3426	Oliver	Rangoon	24-2..	M M & Co
C&R Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	23-2..	K N & Co
D&E Cairngowan	4017	Band	Marseilles	24-2 ...	W & A G & Co
H Firoze	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	23-2..	T M & Co
K Inaba Maru	3789	Swinhoe			N Y Kaisha
M Kommodore	3879	Mahlhauser			A Strandes & Co
O Abydos	1909	Davies	Mauritius	28-2..	B I S N Co
P Holtby	2252	Anderson	Havre	25-2 ..	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Markomania	4504	Taps	Hamburg	28-2... W & A G & Co
2	Elysia	3993	Coverley	L'pool	25-2... W & A G & Co
4	Ariosto	4313	Booth	Hull	24-2 ... J F & Co
5	Alberto Treves	2440	Questa	Genoa	Venice... S N Co
6	Schnaefels	3337	Freelon	H'burg	25-3... W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2218	Nerdo	Trieste	...1-3... A L S N Co
8	Ariadne Irene	2644	Tindall		Dunkirk... 25-2...D Nanjee & Co
8	City of Bombay		Karachi		...21-2...K N & Co
9	Cy of Calcutta	4591	Elliott	Liverpool	...25-2 K N & Co
10&11	Dwarka	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	...25-2 P & O Co
15	Ehrenfels	2782	Schmitz	Hamburg	28-2...W & A G & Co
16	Sardar	1239	Weeks	P. Gulf	H S Shastry M W D D
Kaiser		3014	King		M M & Co
Sunbeam (yacht)		227	Callaway	Lord Brassey	

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chinkoa, for Antwerp, &c.
Steamer North Pacific, for Liverpool, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Mongolia, with the outward mails of February 13 left Aden at 6 p.m on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m on Friday next.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, left Liverpool on the morning of February 21.

The Marittima Italiana Company's steamer Re D'Italia from Genoa left Aden on the 22nd instant and is expected in Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

It is announced that the Government have drafted an extensive scheme for the defence of the Forth Bridge and of the approaches to the new dockyard at Rosyth. The present defences are to be strengthened by the construction of three new and powerful batteries. One of the batteries will be placed on the south or Dalmeny side of the estuary, one at St. David's, on the Fife shore and a third on the little island of Inchgarvie.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

That ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo! Bombay,!" 10 p. m.
Bombay Horse Show.
Back Bay Bath Co., General Meeting, Forbes Street, 5-30 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Annual General Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.
Dr. Jehangir Daji's Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p. m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Bombay Races, Fifth Day.
Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 26.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40. p. m.
Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address, 5 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

FRIDAY, February 27.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo! Bombay!," 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Say When!," 10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. Umhloti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day.

DR. JEHANGIR DAJI'S LECTURE.—A lecture under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day by Dr. Jehangir Kharshedji Daji, L. M. and S. The topic selected for the evening is "Diseases of the human body—their causes and remedies." The lecture will be illustrated by anatomical charts and diagrams and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was opened, yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of Janadbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband and children at Kamatipura. She suffered from plague aboutfour years ago and since then had not been quite right in her mind. Last Friday she left home to go to the mosque at Hornby Vellard, and on Sunday her body was found lying on the foreshore at Mahalaxmi. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an inquest touching the death of Pandu Babaji, (60), who died from the effects of injuries alleged to have been caused by Jairam Mahadhu his son-in-law. Four witnesses were examined, who stated that they had seen Jairam assaulting the deceased with a chopper. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to a compound fracture of the skull caused by blows inflicted on him by Jairam.

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association will be held on Wednesday evening at 8-30, at Pryke's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. The Master of the Association, Mr. H. G. Clarke, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley will preside, and amongst those who have accepted invitations are the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. A. M. Todd, President of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Mr. Whitty, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, and Mr. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

War March of the Priests	Mendelssohn
Overture	Don Juan ... Mozart
Valse	Herbstimmung ... Lincke
Ballet Russe	Luigini
Serenade	Birthday ... Lincke
Selection from the Quaker Girl	Monckton
Quick March	Victoria Cross ... Kaps

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

A WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES.

This present is a week of important anniversaries several of which are closely connected with India. Yesterday was the anniversary of the institution of the Order of the Star of India. The 25th of February, (Wednesday) was the date on which, in 1760, Clive left India, while on the 26th, in 1900, Lumsden's Horse set sail from India for South Africa. Other anniversaries are: the 24th (to-day), Von Donop's cavalry were captured by De la Rey at Yzes Spruit, 1902; 26th, the loss of the Birkenhead, 1852; 27th, Demerara surrendered by the Dutch to the British, 1781, Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881, Surrender of Cronje, 1900; the 28th, Relief of Ladysmith.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, tomorrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.). A paper will be read on "the Dassera and Dassaratha Lila proceeding from it as a Festive Occasion," by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HULLO, BOMBAY!" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The motto of the management of the Excelsior Theatre, as stated on the programme is "Nothing serious," and in their revue "Hullo, Bombay!" they act well up to that motto. There is not a serious moment from the rise to the fall of the curtain: nor is there a moment when the audience is not chuckling, or laughing outright at the antics of one or other of the company, or at the clever "gags" and business with which the revue abounds. "Hullo, Bombay!" is quite the cleverest piece of fooling seen in Bombay for a very long time, and it will be surprising if it does not pack the theatre all the week, as it did on Saturday and Sunday.

The revue is the work of Messrs. James McGrath and Tom Melbourne and the joint authors have done their work well. The piece abounds with clever local allusions and topical hits, as a revue should, and if it falls short of the Home revue in any particular, it is only in the size of the company, and the lack of a chorus. In good wholesome fun it is quite up to the mark of many of the Home shows.

The Suffragette scene done by Tom and Eileen Melbourne, with the former taking the part of an audience of one thousand people, and the latter alternately addressing him and knocking him about with a roll of brown paper caused shrieks of laughter on Sunday; while the human statue scene was another scream. This scene was borrowed from the London Opera House revue "Come over here," and it may be affirmed that Messrs. George Malfe and Lew James got as much fun out of it as did Messrs. J. F. McArdle and Charles Hart in the London Opera House show.

The skit on "The Quaker Girl" was very clever and extremely funny. Miss Violet Frampton played the part of Prudence, the Quaker Oats Girl, very vivaciously, and was very successful both in her songs and dancing. Earlier in the evening she had scored quite a success with her singing of "Popsy Wopsy," with Mr McGrath singing the chorus from the auditorium. Mr. McGrath himself very successfully "took off" a well-known local amateur and played throughout the evening with his customary charm. His singing of the "Persian Rose" song with Miss Florence Malfe was one of the hits of the evening. Miss Rema Selwa was also good, but the whole company worked hard and capably, and it is to this that the production owed much of its success. "Hullo, Bombay!" is very well worth seeing.

CALCUTTA FLOODS.

THE CORPORATION'S HEAVY TASK.

The Calcutta Corporation will shortly consider a report by the Executive Engineer on the avoidance of floods. In the report it is stated :—

I would point out that this question of stopping flooding in Calcutta streets in times of heavy rain is a very large proposition indeed, and involves reconsideration of the whole drainage system of Calcutta. I would point out for the Chairman's information that with existing drainage facilities, the tendency of streets to flood is bound gradually to become more and more marked for the following reasons. The sewers are designed to take a flow off of one-quarter of an inch of water per hour. Now it is evident to any person (1) that the increase of buildings, (2) the making of kutcha roads pucca, (3) the filling in of tanks, and (4) the flagging or cementing of footpaths are all factors which make flow off from a given quantity of rainfall steadily increase year by year so that I have no doubt whatever that a smaller fall of rain now causes flooding than what it would have done (say) 20 years ago. Personally I do not think that flooding would be much diminished by any enlargement of our sewers short of doubling their capacity to deal with flood water and I need hardly say that this is a very big proposition. I have noticed in Calcutta that rainfall is often very local and varies much in intensity in different areas at a given time.

One of the most important requisites for designing any scheme for dealing with flood water is the time element in regard to the rainfall, *i.e.*, a knowledge of the rate at which the rain usually falls. For instance, if after a number of years' observation of rates of rainfall it was found that rain rarely falls at a greater rate than 0·33 inch per hour we would know that if a flow off of this amount was provided for, we could deal with a somewhat greater rainfall than this figure and rarely be flooded. In Calcutta rainfall figures are got from Alipore Observatory, but as before stated, rainfall is often so local, both as to actual fall and as to intensity, and the area of Calcutta is so great, that the figures from Alipore alone are not as helpful as they might be thought to be. For the reasons I have given regarding the steady yearly increase of the "flow off" which is the figure which the Drainage Engineer has to deal with it seems probable to me that this question of street flooding will become acute in some years' time, and in order that the Engineer here, then, may be the better able to deal with the matter I suggest that the best pattern of self-recording rain-gauge should be bought this year and fixed up in a suitable place in the Municipal office or north of it. I think Mr. Ball Hill who is now Home on leave, might be asked to select the best one for use in Calcutta. I am not sure of the price of these, but the best ought to be obtainable for not more than Rs. 1,000.

The general committee recommends the purchase of such a gauge.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Blotcheckles, Fishes, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A fire occurred in Bhownagar on Wednesday last, when several houses were destroyed. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,000.

The Imperial Cadet Corps, under their commandant, Major R.L. Ricketts, 10th Lancers, are at present in camp at Delhi, to which place they are paying a brief visit.

Mr. A. P. Madhava Row has left for Baroda to take up the dewanship of that State. The citizens of Bangalore gave him a great semi-religious farewell ovation at the Sri Sankara Mutt on Sunday evening.

Mr. R. G. Monteath, of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission, in place of Mr. C. J. Kerr of the same firm, resigned.

The Metropolitan of India, who is now on a tour of the Bombay Presidency, will return to Calcutta before proceeding to England on six months' leave in April. No one has been appointed to act for Dr. Lefroy as, it is understood, he will retain his powers to act as Metropolitan while at Home.

As an indication of how far the work on the Appellate Side of the Chief Court in Burma is in arrears it may be noted that the two benches sitting at present are engaged in hearing, mainly, appeals in cases which have been disposed of by the subordinate courts so far back as 1911.

Reports received by the Press and from private sources state that plague is playing havoc in many towns and villages in Bihar, and there is quite a panic among the people owing to the virulent form in which it has broken out. This year the visitation appears to be worse than ever before.

The way in which sporting slang is making itself at home in French is remarkable. The *Excelsior* lately asked its readers: "Sam Langford *knockoutera-t-il* P. O. Curran?" And in its report of the boxing-match which called forth that weird conundrum our illustrated contemporary remarked that Curran tried to prove himself "*inknockout*."

The annual camp of the Calcutta Light Horse opened on Sunday with a church parade. This year, says the *Englishman*, the gallant corps managed to get the better of the clerk of the weather by putting up their tents long before they moved in themselves. The result was that the rain came down at once, to the joy of everybody who wanted rain and not to the discomfort of the Light Horse, happy in their beds

Anglo-Indian visitors to the London Zoo will regret to hear of the death of Tommy, the talking mynah whose conversational powers have often delighted the visitors to the Birds' House during the past six years. When Tommy first went to England he spoke Hindustani fluently; but from the absence of responsive listeners, he rapidly forgot his Oriental vocabulary. He showed he was from India, however, says a Home contemporary, by his sympathetic way of solemnly inquiring "How's you liver?"

During excavations which are being carried out by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn, Ld., at the site of the National Bank of India in Clive Street, Calcutta, an interesting discovery has just been made; a number of cannon balls of various sizes were found in a heap some four feet below the surface. The place where they were discovered was within a few feet of the boundary of the old Fort William, and the find, says the *Statesman*, carries one back to days when Clive Street and Dalhousie Square were not given up to the peaceful occupations which now engross them.

A draft ordinance bringing the dental profession under control is published in the *Ceylon Gazette*. The object of the Draft Bill is to introduce a system of registering dentists similar to that which is in force in the United Kingdom and in many Colonies. Provisions similar to those contained in the Medical Registration Ordinance, No. 2 of 1905, have been inserted relating to the registration of dentists, the keeping of the register, and the erasure and removal of names from the register. It is made penal for any person other than a duly qualified medical practitioner to practise as a dentist unless registered, and it is made an offence to procure registration fraudulently.

The report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Madras for 1912-13 has just been issued. The Madras Government, in reviewing the report, summarise very succinctly its leading features. The principal problem to be solved, they say, is the future control of the considerable and growing body of societies. This is a subject which is engaging the attention of the Government, whose desire is to limit the amount of official interference to the minimum essential to secure public confidence. The cost incurred by Government during the year under review was Rs. 92,611. The question of recovering from the societies who benefit by the supervision of Government officers a part of the large expenditure at present thrown on the general revenues is also under consideration.

Two portions of the Punjab have suffered a good deal from scarcity of rainfall in the past year, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The Central Punjab on the whole did well, and in the Rawalpindi and Attock districts there is an excellent *rabi*, and things are now fairly bright in those districts. The Ambala Division, however, has a poor *rabi* following a bad year, and this condition of affairs is aggravated by considerable scarcity of fodder. The Government of India recently sanctioned the carriage of fodder by rail at concession rates to nine stations in Rohtak and Hissar districts, and the Punjab Government has now asked for sanction to a similar concession for fodder consigned to any station in the Ambala districts. Enquiries are also being made as to whether similar concessions are needed in other districts.

THE WEATHER.

ABSENCE OF RAIN ON THE PLAINS.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

A little precipitation is reported from the Western Himalayas but the weather has been dry everywhere on the plains. The disturbance has nearly passed away, but a few isolated showers may occur to-day in the Eastern half of the country.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay from the Meteorological Office, Simla:—Disturbance passed.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Kotah but in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Indore and Deesa and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Central India West but in defect at Deesa, Dwarka, Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Berar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Raipur and Amraoti; maximum temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall reported to-day has been insignificant. There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula but no precipitation of importance appears likely in that area.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	75·3	59·0	...	4·56
Muskat (22nd) ...	72·8	61·3	...	2·41
Delhi ...	80·5	55·0	...	0·74
Karachi ...	74·2	56·0	...	1·94
Bhuj ...	74·0	53·5	...	1·01
Dwarka ...	73·6	60·6	...	0·36
Veraval ...	84·9	61·4	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	80·7	52·6	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	88·8	58·8	...	0·04
Surat ...	91·3	63·4	...	0·04
Deesa ...	81·9	54·0	...	0·16
BOMBAY ...	84	70·9	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	85·5	71·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	88·2	72·3	...	...
Karwar ...	87·9	70·1	...	...
Malegaon ...	97·3	63·5	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	94·3	64·8	...	0·16
Poona ...	95·4	64·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	97·6	71·4	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	96·4	73·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	92·2	64·6	...	0·82
Madras ...	87·2	74·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	88·8	61·4	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 23rd February, 1914, was 30·120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.				
Tues.	24	m 11	21	26	4
		11	50 a	28	5
Wed.	25	m 11	54	26	9
Thurs	26	m 0	16	28	5
		0	25 a	27	0
Fri	27	m 0	40	28	3
		0	55 a	27	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.				
Tues.	24	m 5	33	18	0
		5	12 a	16	9
Wed.	25	m 5	58	17	5
		5	42 a	16	9
Thurs	26	m 6	21	17	0
		6	10 a	17	0
Fri	...	m 6	43	16	9
		6	37 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, February 23th, 5h 32·1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2·7h. p.m. First Quarter, March 5th, 10h. 33·0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 48·5m. a.m.; Perigee, 13th 3·8h. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th 1h. 6·5m. a.m

A HINDU FESTIVAL.

STRANGE SCENES AT WALKESHWAR.

A WEIRD DANCE.

The beach at Chowpati, and the roads converging on it, were simply alive with people yesterday, when devotees of Shiva assembled in their thousands to celebrate the festival of Maha Shivarati. The sea was black with the heads of bathers, while the beach was crowded with men, women and children, and the main road was almost impassable owing to the crowds who were watching the bathers and performing all sorts of curious little acts of devotion.

To judge by appearances, most of the people were of the lower classes, and few of them had troubled to put on clean clothes for the occasion. The caste marks with which those who had performed the puja were adorned added to the impression of dirtiness which the people gave one, for most of them had not been satisfied with the ordinary puja dab between the eyes, but had had the whole of their foreheads covered with a thick smear of yellow ochre.

The turbans worn by the men, however, lent colour to the scheme, for they were very large in size and very striking in colour. Most of the men were wearing bright crimson pugrees, while others affected yellow, brown, tangerine or pink. Some of the women, too, wore cloths of the brightest colours, but the great majority were wearing their ordinary working garments.

A drive through Chowpati to Walkeshwar yesterday morning was a unique experience, and one not soon to be forgotten. After bathing and performing the ceremonies on the beach, the devotees made their way to the temple at Walkeshwar, and there went through the rest of the ceremonies enjoined on them. The long stretch of road was filled with a never-ending stream of men, women and children, the men in brilliant pugrees, the women for the most part in dingy working clothes, and the children, carried shoulder high by their fathers, or on the hips of their mothers, all wearing some little piece of ribbon or fancy head-dress in honour of the occasion.

Here and there one came across little processions headed by a man with a drum and composed of men with small brass cups which they clashed together making a noise like that caused by cymbals. As they went along the processionists indulged in the strangest kind of dance: it struck one as being a mixture of the Cake-walk and the Turkey Trot—though probably the dancers had never heard of either. The men danced for a second or two with heads down and bodies bent almost double, then drew themselves upright jumping about in the queerest fashion, singing a melancholy dirge the while. The effect of the whole performance was peculiar in the extreme.

Close to the temple three Brahmins had formed a ring. They were dressed in flowing white dhoties and shirts, and had heavy garlands of flowers round their necks. The Brahmins banged drums and clashed cymbals and as they did so the men gathered round sang their melancholy song and danced their wierd dance.

All day long these scenes were being repeated, and all day the roads between the beach and the temple were thronged with such crowds that the special force of police on duty in the locality had the greatest difficulty in keeping the roads clear.

THE CLEVELAND.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

The Cleveland arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday with a "cargo" of 318 passengers mostly Americans and Germans, who are on the annual trip round the world, and all day long the streets were busy with strangely-attired globe-trotters—and the American accent! The trippers spread themselves all over the city and could be seen at all hours of the day bargaining with the native shopkeepers and wandering round seeing the sights.

Many of the tourists left Bombay last night by G. I. P. special trains, two trains going to Delhi, Agra, Lucknow and Benares, by different routes. The remainder, about one hundred in number, will stay at the Taj Mahal for three or four days, and spend their time sight-seeing in and around the city. All the tourists will be back on board the Cleveland on the evening of March 3rd, and the vessel will sail on the 4th for Suez, whence the trippers will go on a short tour through the Holy Land. The Cleveland passengers are not loth to talk; indeed they are very pleased to speak to anyone and everyone who accost them. Most of them were very loud in their praises of Bombay and were quite surprised at the big public buildings in the city. Said one man to an interviewer:—

"The Britishers do things well. I've been round the world and visited many British colonies, and it's the same everywhere. What beats us is how a handful of Englishmen can manage all these millions of people. In America a few Indians would give us no end of trouble, and it would probably take a whole army to keep them quiet!"

The directors of the British Mannesmann Tube Company have definitely decided to take 107 acres of land at Newport for their new works, the erection of which will be carried out in sections and will occupy about two years.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Little loaves

The most tempting of little loaves can be baked and served within 20 minutes—or even less—if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."

They will have the crisp golden crust, the light crumb, which make the best home-made bread so tempting.

And never is bread more digestible than when it is made in the "Paisley Flour" way.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Add one part of Brown and Polson's "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix dry. Recipes for many dainties in every tin.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use **KEATING'S POWDER**

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-3 unchgd.
Exchange on London at
Paris F c s ... 25·20 1-2—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·45 1-2+01
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver ... Very quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 3-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1/6 7-8 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ... 90 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 3-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m/st ... ... 2 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ... 3 1-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills
6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 3-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 3-8+1-4
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-2+1-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

		Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...		31,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...		.....
" Exports to Great Britain ...		33,000
" Exports to Continent ...		37,000

New York Market Closed.
Spot Cotton New Orleans ... 13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March ... 12·46+3
Futures—Month of May ... 12·55+4

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 2,000 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 18,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet—Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—
Mid-Americans ...7·06—03
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·20 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·69+1
March-April ...	6·70+2
April-May ...	6·65+1
May-June ...	6·65+1
June-July ...	6·59 unchanged.
July-August ...	6·55 unchanged.
August-September..	6·43—1
September-Oct ...	6·30—1
October-Nov ...	6·22—1
November-Dec. ...	.....

LONDON, Feb. 21.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

		Bales.
Total in Sight ...	...	12,350,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	481,000
East Indian do	...	276,000
American do	...	4,341,000
Other do	...	187,000
Total Sales ...	...	51,000
East Indian Sales ...	...	100
Total Speculation ...	...	2,000
Do. Exportation ...	...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	...	...
Do. Indian Stock ...	...	23,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	1,100
Do. Actual Exports	...	1,000
Do. Week's Imports	...	4,000
Do. Speculation ...	...	...
American Afloat ...	...	240,000
East Indian ...	...	4,000
Total Afloat ...	...	291,000

MANCHESTER, Feb. 21.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds. 16 by 15 ...8-7
" " 44in. 33 38 1-2 yds. 9lbs ...9
White " 40-41in. 40 yds. 18 square ...10-2
" Nainsooks 43in 19 yds. 22 by 21 ...6-9

LONDON, Feb. 21,

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 0 3-4—1-4
Feb.-March—Value
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Rosso—62½ lbs ...35 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Buyers etc., Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 36 1-4+1-8
Victorian ... } March-April.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...5 4 1-4 unchgd. new terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...4 8 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...49 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...47-9 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...43 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...£5-19-6 unchgd.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) ...12 8 1-4—3-4 Value.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Tone—Quiet tendency in buyers' favor.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 11 9 3-4+3-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. } 9 3 1-4—1-4 Sellers. 9 3 sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Very quiet.
BAR & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 0 3-4unchanged.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...10 11 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

All markets closed for a Public Holiday, Maha Shivratri.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1,160 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtz s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Holtz s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Ariadne Irene s—58 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros."

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—3,000 tons manganesesore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Markomania s—4 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 23.

Steamer Burala from Busreh, Agent, M M and Co—19 jothas asafœtida, 5 bundles m roots, 1 tin pearls, 1 bag attars, 2 bundles carpets, 3 bundles sharkfins, 2 bags piston, 141 bags raisins, 3,887 baskets dates, 187 bags almonds, 1 half bag 5 cases almonds, 69 bundles skins, 55 bags linseed, 14 bundles cottonseed, 7 cases 117 bundles 12 boxes 4 bags 2 packages specie.
Steamer Dumra from Busreh, Agent, M M and Co—61 bags bones, 2 bundles horns, 39 bags wet skins, 27 bags dry fish, 1 case fish fins, 3,195 baskets 200 bags dates, 1 box honey, 32 cases ghee, 3 bags toocmaria seeds, 16 bundles specie.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

The fourth forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1913, states:—

On an average of five years ending 1911-12, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 6·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

The area under cotton in British districts is now reported to be 1,809,400 acres, or 1 per cent. more than in the third forecast issued in December. This is 25 per cent. better than last year, and exceeds the quinquennial and decennial averages by 35 and 32 per cent., respectively. The area in Native States is returned as 243,500 acres, an increase on the third forecast of 3 per cent.

Owing to the increase in the area and to a large increase in the estimated yield of the Lyallpur district, the outturn in British districts now amounts to 516,600 bales, or 6 per cent. more than in the third forecast. This estimate is 60 per cent. higher than last year, and exceeds the quinquennial and decennial averages by 82 and 89 per cent., respectively. It works out at 0·29 bales per acre as compared with 0·22 bales last year. As explained in the third forecast, this large increase is due partly to the large increase in the area sown and partly to a more accurate estimate of the yield resulting from the abandonment of the system introduced experimentally in 1910 of comparing the yield with the actual of the previous year instead of with the normal. The yield seems to have been consistently under-estimated ever since the change was introduced. Besides that the past crop was undoubtedly an exceptionally heavy one. The yield in Native States is now estimated to amount to 77,595 bales, or 2 per cent. more than in the third forecast. This gives a yield per acre of 0·32 bales.

THE ASSAM CROP.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of Assam, 1913-14, states that no change has been reported in the area and outturn of cotton as estimated in the third forecast. The estimated outturn of the province comes to 11,800 bales from an estimated area of 33,300 acres and is 18 per cent. more than that of the previous year. The increase is due to the good crop in the Garo and Lushai Hills, which are the most important cotton-growing districts in the province.

BURMA RICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

The rice crop of the province just harvested is estimated to yield a total outturn of 84,820,000 cwts. of cleaned rice, as compared with 90,023,000 cwts. last year. The output of the sixteen principal rice-producing districts is estimated to amount to 66,963,000 cwts. of cleaned rice against a total of 54,028,000 cwts. last year.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles
You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

PEACE CENTENARY.

REPRESENTATIVE MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

The plans for the celebration in Great Britain of the hundred years of peace between the United States and England and their permanent commemoration, were explained at a meeting held at the Mansion House.

The meeting was notable for its representative and influential character. It was organised by the British Centenary Committee, of which the Duke of Teck is the hon. president, and was carried through with conspicuous success. The object of the meeting was to support the appeal on behalf of the British Fund of £50,000 for the celebration of the centenary on fitting and practical lines. The Lord Mayor presided. The Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Bryce, O. M., made very earnest and moving speeches to which the large audience in the body of the hall were most responsive. Sympathetic messages were read from Sir Edward Grey, K. G., Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and others. As representing the movement in the United States, there were present Mr. John A. Stewart, the chairman of the executive of the American Committee, and Dr. James Brown Scott, of Washington, who have come to London to confer with the British Committee as to the final programme of the celebrations. And to round off the felicities of the occasion there was a telegram sent from Washington by Mr. Bryan, the United States Secretary of State, saying that President Wilson and his Administration fully shared in the desire for the appropriate commemoration of the centenary of peace.

THE BRITISH PROGRAMME.

The Duke of Teck described the British scheme for the celebration of the centenary and the lasting commemoration of the great event. He first stated that the international observance of the occasion will begin next Christmas and will probably extend over the first half of 1915, and will include public ceremonies and rejoicings throughout the British Islands, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States. So far as Britain is concerned it is suggested that universal thanksgiving services be held next Christmas in every church and chapel, for it was on Christmas Eve, 1814, that the Treaty of Ghent, establishing the peace which has since endured, was most appropriately signed. The commemoration proposals of the British Committee are as follows:—

(1) The purchase and maintenance of the ancestral home of the Washington family at Sulgrave Manor, Northants. This property has already been secured by the British Committee with the proceeds of their first appeal for funds; but there remains to be raised sum of £2,000 advanced to complete the purchase; and at least £15,000 as a permanent endowment fund.
(2) A sum of £25,000 is required for the foundation of a Chair of Anglo-American History (to be held by the best British and American historical scholars in succession, and public lectures to be given at the various British universities in rotation), and for the endowment of a scheme of annual prizes in elementary and secondary schools for essays on topics germane to the objects of the celebration.
(3) A further sum of at least £10,000 will be required for some suitable and dignified monumental record of the centenary, for the presentation of commemorative tablets to leading civic, religious, and educational institutions of the country, and for public ceremonies and festivities at the time of the celebration.

It was stated by the Duke of Teck that the committee appealed with confidence to their countrymen for this additional sum of £50,000, and particularly to the commercial community, which had derived greats benefit from the hundred years of peace.

A RIVER TRAGEDY.

PLANTER KILLED BY A CROCODILE.

During the late afternoon of the 18th inst., writes a correspondent in a recent issue of the *Pinang Gazette*, Mr. Boomgardt, the younger brother of Dr. Edith Boomgardt, set out from their estate at Beting Luas for Lumut by sampan accompanied by two or three Malays and a Japanese woman. While proceeding down the river and passing under a large mangrove tree, they passed through a swarm of wasps whose nest had been disturbed by a hawk. The bird had flown up and left the angry wasps buzzing round looking for what had annoyed them. They attacked the occupants of the sampan and stung them all pretty severely. Mr. Boomgardt seemed to have suffered most. He said he was burning and had to jump overboard. The Malays tried to dissuade him, but he said he could not stand the agony any longer and jumped into the water. His head came up and he was in the act of making his first stroke to swim, when he shouted: "Help, something has got me by the leg." Then, throwing his arms above his head, and with one heart-rending shriek, he disappeared. The water was immediately tinted with blood and the sampan in all haste followed in the track, but without avail. Nothing further was seen of Mr. Boomgardt. One Malay who was in the water, too, had his foot severely cut by the crocodile's tail as it attacked Mr. Boomgardt.

Information was given to the District Officer at Lumut, late that night, who went to the scene in his launch at daylight the following morning with a search party, but until noon on 19th no success regarding the discovery of the body had been met with. Much sympathy is felt in the District towards Dr. Edith Boomgardt over her sad loss. Twelve months ago a Chinaman was taken at the same spot by, it is believed by the Malays, the same crocodile.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the First Garden City (Limited), Mr. J. E. Champney congratulated the company upon the proposed payment of a first dividend of 1 per cent. The report stated that the population of Letchworth was now estimated at 8,500, and that the death-rate was believed to be the lowest for any industrial town in England.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CAUSTIC CRITICISM FROM CALCUTTA.

The Commercial Correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—

The fatuous remarks of the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting were clearly made for the benefit of the Viceregal Encampment. It would be useful surely for the Government at Delhi to have a pet merchant on the premises to play off against his competitor—save the mark—in Calcutta. Without seriously suggesting for a moment that the Government are interested one way or the other as to what the spokesman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce may have to say on the subject, it is impossible not to question the competency of the Delhi members of the Chamber to criticise a matter of Imperial importance. I say without fear of contradiction that the majority of the Delhi members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce—in fact the principal members of the committee—have no stake in the country—they are indent writers pure and simple for cotton goods from Manchester, woollens from Bradford, and shoddy from Germany. The suppliers and shippers from Europe with whom the indent orders are placed for the most part draw direct on the native indentor. For these services the indent writer in Delhi gets a small commission. Until a few years ago the indentor also paid a commission to the indent writer. There are, of course, one or two representatives of Manchester houses who have been working the Delhi market for the past 25 years and do a large and important business; but it is a remarkable fact that they leave the Delhi Chamber of Commerce severely alone. Bombay European merchants, as was forcibly pointed out a year ago, for the most part have no real stake in the country as mere middlemen in imports and exports. Delhi European merchants or piece-goods indentors have even less material interest in or influence on the industrial and economic welfare of the country—outside Delhi. To hear of the spokesman of this rapidly diminishing community—(the indent-writing business is passing into the hands of Marwaris) talking glibly and laying down the law on matters of Imperial interest affecting the welfare of millions and millions of people is ludicrous. He attempts to justify the expenditure of millions of pounds sterling on a bauble, when across the river from Delhi, in the United Provinces, there is the terrible phantom of famine stalking the land—for the relief of which Government apparently can spare no funds, and we see the very officials in the U. P. writing to the Calcutta papers appealing for help from the public. We in Calcutta are being appealed to by Government for funds to help to "restore to their original position those who have lost their all in the struggle and to give them a fresh start in life. The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding through sheer inability to cultivate it and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer." The very men who bring their piece goods from the Delhi market are dying, starving and ruined. One wonders if the Delhi piece-goods merchant has given up his business in despair. The question the Chairman of this delectable Chamber attempts to deal with affects some of the most important industrial and trade interests in the Empire, and yet with a vision probably limited to shirting prints and "tents" he decides for India that in the face of famine, in the face of the loss of the opium revenue, and so forth, unlimited expenditure on the Delhi scheme is the best thing for India. To show the futility of Delhi ever being anything but decadent as a direct result of the network of railways now connecting her up with all points of the compass, one has only to see what the Chairman of the Chamber there recently had to say about the sugar trade. Shahdara is a small station on the east bank of the Jumna, just across the bridge from Delhi. As there is a heavy octroi duty on sugar levied by the Delhi Municipality the sugar merchants have all established themselves at Shahdara, where their imports from Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Bombay are received and then redistributed to other parts of Northern India. It is really a very small "industry" and entirely in the hands of natives doing little more than a retail business, but it is the sort of problem the piece-goods merchants of Delhi like to talk about as indicative of their interests outside the Chandni Chowk. To emphasise the futility of laying too much or any stress on the importance of what the Delhi Chamber of Commerce might have to say on any subject outside Delhi, I would point out that any one of the 15 leading firms in Calcutta employs more Europeans in its service than there are members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The principal interest in the Calcutta Share Market to-day was continued speculation in the newly started shares of the Dalbhoom Gold Company which were dealt in at 19 1/4 being 92 1/2 per cent premium on the price of issue.

Other transactions included:—Coal Shares—Shalgoram 24; Bhuskajuri 17 7/8; Extra Division Banakuri 7 7/8; Damuda 17 1/4; Jumoni 5; Mucherids 5 5/8; Raneegunge 20 1/2; Tulmorie 8 1/8 to 8 3/8.

Jute Shares,—Baranagore 66; Kanarsh (ord) 174; Kamarhatty (ord) 17.

Tea Shares,—Bishnauth 22 1/4.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Timber (ord) 115; Dalbhoom Gold 19 to 19 1/4.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD Coventry Flyers WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS Dunlop-Pneumatic, Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coaster, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9 Tyre-sundry accessories, half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, with sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.
CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WHAT IS YOUR BABY'S WEIGHT?

HOW YOU CAN ENSURE ITS PROPER GROWTH.

"There is no more delicate index of the health of an infant than the progress of the weight."

So writes one of the chief medical authorities on infant life and health. This weight, he points out, must be due to the proper growth of the infants' bones and muscles and not to excessive fat, which is often the first symptom of rickets.

Of all foods for the infant, the most important is milk-albumin. It is the most nutritious and digestible part of milk. It exists in large quantities in human milk, for which reason natural feeding is best for the baby. Pure cow's milk contains about a third the milk-albumin as the same quantity of human milk, and when diluted contains considerably less. Hence, infants fed on diluted cow's milk alone are more or less starved.

It is milk-albumin which makes human milk form in the infant's stomach the soft, fine flakes which are so strikingly different from the large, hard curds of cow's milk.

HOW TO MAKE ANIMAL MILK LIKE HUMAN MILK.

Cow's milk, condensed or pure, buffalo's milk, etc., and the other substitutes used in India for human milk, can all be made to contain the same large proportion of milk-albumin which exists in human milk by adding to them, when properly diluted, the necessary quantity of Albulactin—which is pure, soluble, sterile milk-albumin. As *The Medical Times* states: "This process gives a fluid which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

Infants fed with Albulactin rapidly put on as much good, solid flesh as when fed at the breast, as the following letters prove:

"The Baroness de Wolff has used Albulactin for her little son since his birth. He is now two months' old and weighs 16 lbs. The Baroness will willingly recommend Albulactin to any of her friends."

A physician at the Station Hospital, Cannanore, India, describes his baby daughter, aged six weeks, who, after being bottle-fed for a month, "was found to be losing weight; with pinched face; loose, offensive, undigested motions, and crying simply night and day."

HOW A PHYSICIAN RESTORED HIS OWN BABY'S WEIGHT.

Then Albulactin was started, and, he writes, "Within the first two days, the diarrhœa and offensiveness of the motions were gone, and crying was a thing of the past. Days and nights were alike; she slept through both, and at the end of the first week the child had put on 13 ozs. and was bright and cheerful. In the second week she put on 6 ozs., in the third week 12 ozs.; fourth week 3 ozs. as the result of an attack of diarrhœa brought on by changing her food. As soon as the old diet was re-started, the weight went up 10 ozs. in the next week, and 14 ozs. the following week. When four months and a-half old, she was 16 ozs. heavier and three inches taller than another baby of her own age."

Such facts must convince every mother that Albulactin is the ideal preparation for her baby if it has to be bottle fed. A. Wulfing and Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, will send a beautifully-produced pamphlet, relating to the baby in health and illness, to all who write for it to the above address, mentioning this paper.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/6 MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
(Eyesight Specialist)

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basnan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Forsman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

Uric acid sand and gravel are the most common causes of urinary stoppage, the frequent urination, inflammation of too bladder and stone.

Uric acid sand is the sediment seen in the water after it has been standing for some hours. It is composed of solids which the urine has been unable to hold in solution.

This mischievous acid has different effects in different cases. It may keep the bladder in a constantly irritated state so that there is a desire to empty the bladder every half-hour or so day and night. In other patients the sediment collects in the urinary channels and clogs them up, so that there is great difficulty and pain in relieving the bladder, or there may be a total stoppage for many hours. Sediment often makes the urine acid and scalding, leaving a raw and burning sensation in the urinary canals.

STONE. A patient may suffer with gravel for years without a stone forming, but there is always that danger, and nothing is more agonising than the sharp tearing pain of the stone passing from the kidney to the bladder (renal colic). The sufferer sweats with pain, trembles, vomits and cries out with acute pain in the back.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make the urinary system act freely, and this washes out the offending deposits and stones, leaving the kidneys and urinary system cleansed and active. An essential feature of the treatment is to drink plenty of water.

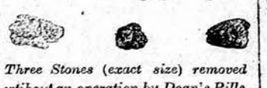
THREE STONES REMOVED BY DOAN'S PILLS.

"No one but myself knows what I have gone through with stone," says Mr. T. J. Leech, of 13, Lyplatt Street, Chel tenham, England. "I have had three stones removed by operations—one in 1890—another in 1894—and a third in 1900. I am sending you one of these stones to give you an idea of their size." (*See Illustration.*)

Stone (exact size) removed by an operation.

"Recently the symptoms of stone again appeared. The flow from the kidneys was irregular and most painful; there was a lot of gravel, and I had fearful pains in my back—if I tried to stoop a sharp pain darted through me.

"I again sought medical advice, and was recommended to go into a hospital to have the stones crushed, but I kept putting it off until I met a friend who urged me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had spent so many pounds on medical treatment and other things before, that I ridiculed the idea of Doan's Pills doing me any good. But my friend was so persistent that I got a box of the Pills, and to my surprise they relieved me from the first. In course of time they brought away the three other stones I am sending you (*see illustration*); after that the water cleared and passed without difficulty, and I got rid of the pain in my back.



Three Stones (exact size) removed without an operation by Doan's Pills

"But for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I should certainly have undergone another operation to have these three stones removed.

"I feel very grateful to Doan's Pills for the relief they have brought me. I was dubious about them at first, but now no one could believe in them more than I do."

(Signed) "T. J. LEECH."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 13-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... .£	562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£	415,000

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

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Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

MATCHES IN THE THIRD ROUND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The matches in the third round of the F. A. Cup were played this afternoon. The results were as follows:—

Aston Villa, 2; West Bromwich Albion 1, at Aston Lower Grounds.

Millwall, 0; Sheffield United, 4, at New Cross.

Sheffield Wednesday, 3; Brighton and Hove 0, at Sheffield.

Sunderland, 2; Preston North End, 0, at Sunderland.

Birmingham, 1; Queen's Park Rangers, 2, at Birmingham.

Blackburn Rovers, 1; Manchester City, 2, at Blackburn.

West Ham United, 1; Liverpool, 1, at West Ham.

Burnley, 3; Bolton Wanderers 0, at Burnley.—Reuter.

BISLEY MEETING.

CANADIAN TEAM TO COMPETE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

Mr. Hughes announces that Canada will send a team to Bisley under the same conditions as in 1913.—Reuter.

BOXING IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

Jeanette beat "Alf" Langford in the seventh round of a boxing contest here to-day.—Reuter.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

ENTRIES FOR THE GOLFERS' CUP.

An entry of 48 has been received for the competition for the Golfers' Cup, which is played by match play under handicap. The preliminary matches are over nine holes, but the final is decided over eighteen holes. Competitors are requested to refer to the handicap list before commencing play, as some handicaps have lately been revised. All matches must be played on those days upon which screens are in position, and no extension of time beyond that stipulated, will be allowed for playing off preliminary ties. The following is the draw:—

D. Harrington	...	...Bye
C. A. Ross	...	... "
J. W. Marshall	...	... "
E. E. Coombs	...	... "
G. A. Talbot	...	... "
J. H. Harding	...	... "
J. Herbertson	...	... "
W. J. Burrows	...	...
C. W. Benel	...	...
H. Provis	...	...
L. Brachi	...	...
F. Hollinghurst	...	...
E. Hargreaves	...	...
Major E. E. Preston	...	...
M. Ferrers Nicholson	...	...
E. Purton	...	...
H. A. Whitton	...	...
W. G. McKee	...	...
G. F. D. Tennent	...	...
J. E. P. Curry	...	...
H. W. Kilby	...	...
J. Cochran	...	...
J. Dame	...	...
W. H. Hughes	...	...
N. C. Barstow	...	...
J. D. Baker	...	...
Dr. Barr	...	...
R. H. Lupton	...	...
R. D. England	...	...
T. N. Beghie	...	...
J. W. Jessop	...	...
N. Gude	...	...
W. Wilks	...	...
H. E. Hart	...	...
W. A. Crudon	...	...
J. L. Hamilton	...	...
T. J. Fischer	...	...
W. Fraser	...	...
W. J. Nicoll	...	...
G. A. Johnson	...	...
C. Rivaz	...	...Bye
A. W. Baker	...	... "
R. P. Scott	...	... "
L. C. Margoliouth	...	... "
C. F. Bradenburg	...	... "
F. A. Breul	...	... "
J. K. Fordyce	...	... "
E. Ferrers Nicholson	...	... "

First round to be played by March 8.
Second round " " 22.
Third round " " 29.
Fourth round " April 5.
Final to be fixed.

BOMBAY POLO.

DRAW IN THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw for the Bombay Polo Tournament:—

The Beetles, bye ...			
Royal Artillery vs 43rd Light Infy.	Thursday Feb. 26 5-15 p.m.	Monday Mar. 2, 5-15 p.m.	Final, Wednesday Mar. 4 5-15 p.m.
Sherwood Foresters vs 29th Lancers Connaught House Team, bye	Friday Feb 27 5-15 p.m.	Monday Mar. 2, 4-30 p.m.	

AT HOMES.

Thursday—2nd (Q. V. O.) Rajput Light Infantry.
Friday—Royal Artillery.
Monday—H. E. the Governor's Staff.
Wednesday—The Sherwood Foresters.
The following gate money will be charged:—Re. 1 per day or Rs. 3 for the four days.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 23.

The Novices Handicap Polo Tournament concluded this afternoon, the final game being between the 26th Light Cavalry and the 7th Hussars, both teams starting with ten points each. The Hussars were the holders of the Challenge Cup. Play was desperately close and when half-time was called the 26th Light Cavalry were leading by 2 goals to 1. The Hussars equalised shortly after the fourth chukker had opened and the fifth and last periods were most exciting. The 26th scored again, but the Hussars failed to equalise a second time and so the cup was won by the Light Cavalry by 4 goals to 3, after a splendid fight.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES WIN PRIZES.

The annual Bombay Horse Show opened yesterday morning on the Marine Lines, and was very successful. The entries in all classes were well up to the average. There was a large attendance. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived early in the afternoon and remained until the end. Afterwards, accompanied by Lady Mabelle Egerton, they visited the Dog Show, where Her Excellency Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The patrons of the Horse Show are His Excellency, H. H. the Aga Khan and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb.

The members of the General Committee are Lieut.-Genl. Sir A. A. Barrett (President), the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, (Vice-President), the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Major J. G. Greig, Sir Sassoon J. David, Prince Kumar Vijayasingbji of Palitana, Mr. Anandji Nanji, Col. J. S. Forbes, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Col. F. A. Smith, Col. H. Lowther, Col. H. O. Vincent, Mr. Ali bin Talib, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas and Col. W. R. Marshall.

The Local Executive Committee consists of the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Col. W. R. Marshall, Capt. K. O. Goldie, Capt. V. A. Coaker, Major J. E. Hughes, and Col. J. S. Forbes. Mr. C. G. Stileman, Mr. Julius Gove, Capt. V. A. Coaker, Mr. A. Forbes Mr. F. Hearson, Major Cummins, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. A. K. Graham and Mr. R. G. Baldock carried out the duties of Stewards.

Three classes were judged in the morning:—Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies; English and Colonial Polo Ponies and Pony hunters under 14-2. The rest of the events were judged in the afternoon.

The results were:

POLO PONIES.—Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies. Ponies entered in the above class must be in possession of I. P. A. certificates and must have been regularly played this season. 1st prize presented by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., and Mr. A. L. Davis; 2nd prize presented by Mr. F. Hearson and Mr. R. H. Brookes. Judges: Capt. K. O. Goldie and Major C. L. Gregory.

The Polo Club, 29th Lancers' Mariner 1
The Polo Club, 29th Lancers' Gnome 2
Twenty entered.

POLO PONIES.—English and Colonial Polo Ponies. Ponies entered in the above class must be in possession of I. P. A. certificates and must have been regularly played this season. 1st prize presented by the officers, Sherwood Foresters; 2nd prize presented by Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mr. J. Sanders Slater. Judges: Major C. L. Gregory and Captain H. Meynell.

Capt. K. O. Goldie's Princess IV. 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's King's Jester 2
Sixteen entered.

OPEN CLASS.—For groups of three (horses or ponies of any description). The *bona-fide* property of the Exhibitor. Horses or ponies entered in the above class to be shown in hand (without saddles). 1st prize presented by the Western India Turf Club; 2nd prize presented by the Raja Saheb of Rajpipla. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's group 1
H. E. Lord Willingdon's, group 2
Eight entered.

CHARGERS.—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse. Chargers must be the *bona-fide* property of Exhibitor. Hired chargers will be considered *bona-fide* property. All chargers must be paraded in "Drill Order" (with swords). Uniform optional. 1st prize presented by H. H. Aga Sultan Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Judge: Colonel J. S. Forbes and Captain H. C. Dibben.

Major-Genl. Gorringe's My Fancy ... 1
Eight entered.

OPEN CLASS.—English and Colonial horses over 14-2. Horses entered in the above class to be shown in hand (without saddles). 1st prize presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley; 2nd prize presented by General Nawab Obaidullah Khan of Bhopal, C.I. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Mr. W. Priestly's Portland Lad 1
H. E. Lord Willingdon's, ... Wild Oats 2
Eleven entered.

HACKS.—Hacks 14-2 and under. 1st prize presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior; 2nd prize presented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Col. H. Lowther. Judges: Colonel A. Young and Captain R. S. Scott.

Captain K. O. Goldie's ... Princess IV 1
Captain V. A. Coaker's ... Take Care 2
The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham's Corney 3
Twenty-seven entered.

HACKS.—Hacks over 14-2. 1st prize presented by Mr. C. N. Wadia; 2nd prize presented by Mr. R. Wallace and Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten; 3rd prize presented by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., and Mr. R. A. Spence. Judges: Major C. L. Gregory and Captain R. S. Scott.

H. E. Lord Willingdon's Wild Oats 1
Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's Dhu Dhu ... 2
Lt.-Col. P. P. Kilkelly's Chestnut ... 3
Twenty-six entered.

OPEN CLASS.—English and Colonial ponies 14-2 and under. Ponies entered in the above class to be shown in hand (without saddles). 1st prize presented by the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham and Mr. A. K. Graham; 2nd prize presented by the Western India Turf Club. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Captain H. Meynell.

Captain K. O. Goldie's Princess IV 1
Mr. H. O. Hutchinson's Suthra 2
Mr. W. A. Montgomery's Limerick ... 3
Eighteen entered.

JUMPING COMPETITION.—For ponies 14-2 and under. 1st prize presented by Colonel J. S. Forbes; 2nd prize presented by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal and Mr. A. F. Ferguson, 3rd prize presented by Mr. A. R. Barney and Mr. E. L. Sale. Judges: Colonel A. Young, Colonel W. R. Marshall and Major C. L. Gregory.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's Once Again ... 1
Lady Willingdon's Wait and See ... 2
Capt. C. V. Martin's Punch Bowl ... 3
Twenty-three entered.

HUNTERS (OPEN).—Hunters over 14-2. A horse entered in the above class must be suitable for hunting and may be required to jump. 1st prize presented by H. E. The Governor; 2nd prize presented by the Nawab of Sachin; 3rd prize presented by Mr. H. D. Ash, A. M. I. E. E. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's Grayling ... 1
Lady Willingdon's Wonder 2
Lt.-Col. Wogan Brown's Red Robin ... 3
Twenty-six entered.

LADIES' HACKS.—Ladies' ponies 14-2 and under. Ponies entered in the above class must be the *bona fide* property of ladies. They must be ridden by ladies (side saddle or astride.) 1st prize presented by Mr. R. Paterson Brown. Judges: Major C. L. Gregory and Captain R. S. Scott.

Mrs J. L. Meyer's Modesty 1
Mrs. John Reynolds' Sponge Cake ... ...Highly commended
Nine entered.

THE DOG SHOW.

The Fourth Western India Kennel Club Championship Dog Show was held yesterday in the Horse Show enclosure, and was fairly well supported. The Fox Terrier classes produced more entries than other classes and Bull Terriers were also well represented. In the variety class some very good specimens were shown and in the Toy Dogs class also competition was very keen.

The results were:

CLASS 1. GREY HOUNDS.—Open. Dogs and bitches. One diploma. Two competed:

Red Seal (dog) Mr. B. J. Moses ... 1
Collier Lad (dog) Pte. A. Allen ... 2

CLASS 3. DACHSHUNDS.—Open Dogs and bitches. One diploma only. Three competed:

Pobbles (dog) Mr. P. Morris 1
Dinah (bitch) Mr. E. Weakler ... 2

CLASS 4. SPANIELS.—All breeds open. Dogs and bitches. 1st prize and diploma. Four competed:

Sambo (dog) Miss B. M. A. Allen ... 1
Madge's Guardian (dog) Mr. H. Bantleman 2

CLASS 5. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Dogs. Open. Eight competed:

Playfair, Mr. G. Walton 1
Bob, Mrs. W. Denso 2
Rockside Gin, Mr. R Laxton 3

CLASS 5A. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Dogs. Novice. Eight competed:

Playfair, Mr. G. Walton 1
Bob, Mrs. W. Denso 2
Sabine, Mr. G. S. Henry 3

CLASS 5B. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Dogs. Limit. Seven competed:

Playfair, Mr. G. Walton 1
Sabine, Mr. G. S. Henry 2
Rockside Gin, Mr. R. Laxton 3

CLASS 6. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Bitches. Open. Eight competed:

Rockside Belle, Mr. R. Laxton ... 1
Indian Gipsy, Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald 2
Rockside Molly, Mr. R. Laxton ... 3

CLASS 6A. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Bitches. Novice. Five competed.

Indian Gipsy, Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald 1
Rockside Molly, Mr. R. Laxton ... 2

CLASS 6B. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Bitches. Limit. Seven competed:

Indian Gipsy, Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald. 1
Rockside Molly, Mr. R. Laxton 2
Duplish Nettle, Mr. W. Lee ... 3

CLASSES 7 AND 10 COMBINED. SMOOTH AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES.—Dogs and bitches. Seven competed:

Duplish Duty, Mr. W. Lee ... } 1
Peter Bloob (wire), Mrs. S. Boyd. }
Teddy (wire), Mr. G. Walton ... 2

CLASS 8. WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Open. Dogs. Four competed.

Barbed Wire, Major W. G. Lilingston 1
Major, Mrs. B. Stowell 2

CLASS 8A. WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Novice. Dogs and bitches. Five competed:

Barbed Wire, Major W. G. Lilingston 1
Paddock Judy, Major W. G. Lilingston 2
Major, Mrs. B. Stowell ... 3

CLASS 8B. WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Limit. Dogs and bitches. Six competed:

Barbed Wire, Major Lilingston ... 1
Paddock Judy, Maj. Lilingston 2

CLASS 9. WIRE FOX TERRIERS.—Open. Bitches. Three competed:

Paddock Judy, Major Lilingston ... 1

CLASSES 20 AND 21. BULLDOGS—Dogs and bitches. Two competed:

Simla Susan, Mrs L. B. Eyres ... 1

CLASSES. 22 AND 23. BULL TERRIERS.—Dogs and bitches. Open. Four competed:

Peter Lilingston, Mr. E. A. Lugard 1
Primrose, Mr. G. Walton ... 2

CLASS 22A. BULL TERRIERS.—Dogs and bitches. Novice. Five competed:

Jack Percy, Laikaka ... 1
Primrose, Mr. G. Walton ... 2

CLASS 22B. BULL TERRIERS.—Dogs and bitches. Limit. Three competed:

Primrose, Mr. G. Walton ... 1

CLASS 24. BULL TERRIERS.—Puppies, dogs and bitches. Three competed:

Beelzebub, Mr. G. Walton ... 1

CLASS 25. TOY DOGS.—Toy Terriers, Japanese, etc. Dogs and bitches.

Gra, Fritzi (miniature pom.) Mrs. P. F. Scott 1
Prince (Japanese), Dr. (Miss) Smith 2
Bo Peck Duchess (miniature pom Mrs. P. F. Scott 3

SPECIALS.

No dog can win more than two specials.

Special for the best imported sporting dog owned by a member of the Western India Kennel Club, offered by the Committee, was awarded to Peter Lilington, exhibited by Mr. E. A Lugard.

Special for the best sporting dog, bred in India, owned by a member of the Western India Kennel Club, offered by the Committee, was given to Playfair, exhibited by Mr. G. Walton.

Special for the best dog of any breed entered by exhibitors from the Mofussil, offered by the Committee, was awarded to Mr. Lugard's Peter Lilington.

The Indian Kennel Association Specials to members of the I. K. A. are at the disposal of Lieut.-Col. Impey, C.I.E., who will state to the I. K. A. Members the number of competitions was awarded to Mr. G. Walton's Playfair.

The Champion has not yet been declared.

In the Variety Class the prize was given to Mr. Lugard's Peter Lilington.

LUCKNOW DOG SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

The prize for the best dog in the Lucknow Dog Show was won by Captain Herbert's Great Dane "Demon of Dane's Court." A special prize for the best dog bred and owned by a member went to Mr. Law's "Beyenar Nut." Mrs. Ferrard distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

The Racquets Tournament came to an end on Sunday afternoon before a large attendance, every available seat in the gallery being occupied. At the opening the play did not, by any means, come up to the generally high standard of the preceding games, Birch being quite off colour and his partner, Jehangir, as appears to be usual with him, taking time to get his eye in. Macbeth, on the contrary, played in his best form, his serving being quite the hardest to take. Later, however, both markers gave us of their best and there were many fairly long series of aces by both, the game consequently suffering so far as the spectators were concerned.

Macbeth began the first game with a series of five when a good rally was witnessed. Two more from Macbeth and three from Hormusjee carried them to 10—0. Jehangir opened his side's score, but neither he nor Birch could do much, Macbeth and Hormusjee leading at 13—2, when Hormusjee was out to a good wall shot by Jehangir. Then followed an excellent rally. Birch and Jehangir managed to score three more when Hormusjee ran out, 15—5.

A complete reversal took place in the second game when Birch and Jehangir went 10, chiefly by service, but their opponents by good all-round play eventually made the score 13 all. Birch refused set and Jehangir scored one. Then, however, he was out with the score 14 all and Macbeth declared for set three. Birch then ran straight out, 17—14.

The play improved in the last two games, both of which were won by Macbeth and Jehangir, who were the better side throughout. Their opponents opened the third game by leading 6—4, but Hormusjee, who was now hitting with great force and displaying great form in the rallies, went to 12—6 by himself. A few more rallies and Hormusjee went to game, 15—6.

Birch started well in the fourth game, scoring four, but after 8 all had been called both he and his partner could do little, and Hormusjee went to game ball 8. Macbeth with a good service then ran out, winning, 15-8.

An exhibition match in which Jamsetjee took Jehangir's place was then played. The game was extremely dull at first, all four players playing very listlessly. They improved later and some good rallies took place, the principal participants being the markers. Macbeth and Hormusjee were again successful winning 15-5; 15-9; 14-15; 9-15; 15-10.

Scores in the Mixed Doubles final: Mr. Macbeth and Hormusjee beat Mr. Birch and Jehangir 15-5; 14-17; 15-12; 15-8.

INDIAN CAVALRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 22.

In the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament yesterday, the 9th Hudson's Horse beat the 3rd Skinner's Horse by four goals to two.

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NEXT SATURDAY'S RACES.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Bombay 9th Extra Meeting, Saturday, February 28, 1914. The entries closed at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

General Nawabzadda Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S.
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Borgie
Mr F M Garda's b e m Meddling
H H Jam Saheb's br aus h Staeborn
H H Jam Saheb's b e m Wild Bird
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Prima Donna
Mr. T. Caffrey's br aus m Lady Pranjip by Friar Tuck—Dueeno
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Roberts
Mr. R. R. S's ch aus g Lithosian
Mr. R. R. S's b aus m Tartania
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II
Mr. Goff's br aus h Twa Brigs

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Captains S. S. Hayne and H C Crozier's ch a h Aden
Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul
Major F. B. Predeaux's b a h Young Berlin
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah
Mr. Hasan Madan's b a h Mano
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot
Captain E. D. Egerton's g a h Long Boat
Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's g a h Long Silk.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's g a h Kaiser.
Messrs. M Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Baltic.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Goldon Gate
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban.
Mr. Mahomed Hajee's ch a h Nawabzada.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Sunbeam.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Adonis.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser.
Mr. A. D Jehangir's g a h Rujh Allah.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's b a h Malacca.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium.
Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's br h Mainova.
Mr. Abood Baskur's ch a h Huddai.
Mr. Abood Baskur's b a h Heliograph.
Mr. A R Tahar's ch a h Burjes.
Mr. A R Tahar's b a h Bechan.
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba.
Mr. Alaran Mahomed's ch a h Houzan.
Messrs. Mahomed Shanazi and Ahmed Fatah's ch a h Diplomatist.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Louvre.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan g a h Ben Hur.
Mr. Lafta Bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle.
Mr. Daya Khalib's g a h Serpent.
Mr. Esmail Jarji's g a h Ambassador.
Mr. Esmail Jarji's ch a h Night Comet.
Mr. A. Naryee's g a h Ace of Hearts.
Mr. A. Naryee's b a h Buttercup.
Mr. A.W. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan.
Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha, and Shaik Esmail's Minimax.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Sali's a h Kayid.
Mr. Khalif bin Saik's a h Majbar.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's a h Euphrates.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's a h Vudhia.
Mr. Yah Yah Gussoo's g a h Excelsior.
Mr. Mahmood's Awad's b a h Talisman.
Mr. Hocsain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Essu Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Arrem.
Mr. Abdool Wahed Hassoon's ch a h Eldorado.
Mr. Nassim Salah's br a h Black Ivory.
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulliman and Abdool Rassol Essa's g a h Sayel.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis.
Mr. Yussuf Sheirff's ch a h Jemadar.
Mr. Mahomed Abdul Aziz's b a h Bank Note.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Biglig.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's bl a h Progress.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Columbus.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Red Wood.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamji's g a h Investment
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamji's g a h Timoor.
Messrs. Yussuf bin Zaid and Mahomed Ablani's g a h Antonio.
Messrs. A. K. Dakazel and Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll.
Mr. Harrison's ch a h Jack London.
Mr. T Harrison's ch a h Red Flag.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Pop Gun.
Mr Sulliman Mah's b a h Newmarket.
Mr Esmail Jurji's g a h Back Bay.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's President.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreen.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Kayel Pasha.
Mr. Mujeed Abdul Rehman's g ah Pepul.
Mr. Yacoob Zubeir's g a h Pharoah.
M. Essa Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Vulture.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Essa Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Arrem.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry.
Mr, Godha Maskur's ch a h Puma.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist.
Mr. R. J. Barsewalla's b a h Dhahomsee.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Hong Kong.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent.
Messrs Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Turkish Spot.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway.
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a g Gungi Dunya.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar.
Mr. F.M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' o a h Mexico.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Sweden.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Salar Star.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Thabashir.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h German Silver.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado.
Mr. A K Dakayel's g a h Grey Ghost II.
Mr. Kersondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance.
Mr. H J Mahomed's g a h Welcome.
Mr. A S Oomer's g a h British King.
Mr A Naryee's g a h Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson.
Mr. J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant.
Mr. A R Dakeel's g a h Kokab.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot.
Captain S J Donovan's b a h Burg.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent.
Colonel W. R. Marshall's ch a g Mahboob.
Major J.H.M. Davies' b a h Little King.
Thakore Sahib of Lembdi's g a h Grequa.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present.
Messrs. Yacoob Swedani and Kassam Javeri's b a h Turkish General.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Red Wood.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan.
Mr. T. Harrison ch a h Jack London.
Mr. G. J. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Behrain Girl.
Mr. H.R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malaysia.
Mr. R.J. Barsiwalla's g a h Lord Roberts
Mr. N Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi's and D.S. Mehta's g a h Old China.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars.
Mr. Haji Mahomed Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood.
Messrs A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry.
Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Arabian Spot.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's meeting:—

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Primrose Morn 10st 7lbs, Polish 9st 10lbs, Criton 8st 9lbs, Pretty Good Sort 8st 3lbs, Orepesa 8st 11b, Watch Tower 7st 9lbs, Paul Pry 7st 7lbs, Meddling 7st 5lbs, Forfeit 7st 3lbs.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 15lbs.

THE COLABA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.—Hamara 9st 12lbs, Bachelor's Knot 9st 10lbs, Tartania 8st 12lbs, Cherrywood 8st 8lbs. Double Chin, 8st 7lbs, Miss Drake 8st 5lbs, Flying Fish 7st 9lbs Mordialloc 7st 6lbs, North 6st 10lbs, Devereux 6st 4lbs.

THE WORLI PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Meddling 9st 12lbs, Lithosian 9st 11lbs, Bachelor's Knot 9st 5lbs, Arkangelo 8st 9lbs, Cherrywood 8st 7lbs, Impecunious 7st 2lbs, Lord Reay 6st 5lbs, Mr. Pedler 6st.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.—Thank You 9st 12lbs, Nakib 9st 7lbs, Dhaman 9st 7lbs, Sir Knight 8st 5lbs, Purity 8st 3lbs, Rozelmulook 8st 1lb, Beyrut 7st 12lbs, Gold Fish II 7st 11lbs, Real Gold 7st 10lbs, Gowahajmer 7st 9lbs, Mexico 7st 9lbs, Terror 7st 3lbs, Valens 7st 2lbs.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE—About 7 furlongs.—George V 9st 12lbs, Adonis 9st 7lbs, Long Silk 9st 3lbs, Rising Dawn 9st 2lbs, Red Silk 8st 13lbs, Ben Hur 8st 12lbs, Anaz 8st 10lbs, Kayed 8st 6lbs, Burjes 8st 5lbs, Excelsior 8st 5lbs, Louvre 8st 2lbs, Nawabzada 8st, Faleh Khan 7st 12lbs, Timoor 7st 10lbs, Jemadar 7st 10lbs, Guldasta 7st 3lbs, Bin Rashid 7st 2lbs, Sunbeam 7st.

THE DESERT PLATE—About 1 mile 1 furlong.—Sweden 10st 5lbs, Solar Star 8st 13lbs, Bhatty Chief 8st 13lbs, Nizam-ul-mulk 8st 11lbs, Harry Johnson 8st 11lbs, Ajmer 8st 10lbs, Gafal 8st 8lbs, Grey Ghost II 8st 6lbs, British King 8st 4lbs, Soomsam 8st 4lbs, German Silver 8st 3lbs, Guinea Merchant 7st 13lbs, Mysore 7st 10lbs, Last Chance 7st 5lbs, Ata Allah 7st, Mars 6st 3lbs, Makbul 6st.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.—6 furlongs.—Abdul Malik 10st 7lbs, Baloz 10st 1lb, Young Majub 8 st 10lbs, Master Bill 8st 5lbs, Zoolphokarr 8st 4lbs, Malster 7st. 10lbs, Gahard 7st 5lbs, Bravo 7st 8lbs, Baldwan 7st 6lbs, Chechan 7st 1lb, Raspberry 7st, Guinea Mohur 6st 6lbs, Lord Roseberry 6st.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWO FAST RUNS.

The meet on Sunday last was at Wakola, when a large field of over 60 turned out, and ladies too numerous to name. This is always a pleasant meet, well away from the Melon Ground, and it almost invariably affords a good run.

En passant, it is a strange coincidence that the jacks this year have never taken us into the Horse Shoe Valley, a finale which last season was generally associated with a Wakala meet. But this year the jacks have led us along the excellent going west of the backwater, and Sunday was no exception to this rule, except that the pace was faster than usual, and a portion of the field, getting badly tied up in a plantation, found themselves quite out of the running for the rest of the morning.

The arrangements for the point to point and other similar events remind us that the season is drawing to a close, and gives a strong feeling of regret that before long this excellent pack will have left us. Nothing could be better than the way they have performed all the season. Their fitness and stamina reflect great credit on the Hunt officials.

Taking the hounds off to draw, the Master made for the covers beside the nullah, where a jack was surprised. The pack were quickly after him, crossing the nullah and swinging left-handed they bustled him along at a fast pace, with plenty of music, until they came to the backwater, but preferring not to cross, the jack led them across the Andheri-road. Striking away from the backwater he made for Jack Symon's Hill. After this the pace became hotter still, until eventually the pack caught him up and rolled him over.

Taking the pack back to Sahar, another jack was eventually found, or rather the tracks of where he had been during the night, the hounds worked the line slowly at first, but got into full cry on the Bomanwadi valley, near the Andheri-road, which they crossed, and enjoyed a good burst across the Marole valley, but the scent began to fail and nearing the hill gave out altogether, when the pack were whipped off and taken back to kennels.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

DRAW FOR WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

On Saturday evening, at the Bombay Gymkhana, in the presence of a number of competitors for the Western India Championships, the draw for the various events, which commence on Wednesday next, was made. All competitors are requested to be at the Queen's-road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on each day. The following is the draw:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Yamamasu ...	...	...Bye
R R Boyes ...	...	...Bye
N. F. Naoroji ...	...	...Bye
S. Calvorocaressi	...	
F. Portlock ...	...	
A. R. Kesava Mudaliar	...	
G. G. Fletcher	...	
N. B. Bhagwat	...	
M. F. Nicholson	...	
N. D. Rangarao	...	
M. S. Srandhi	...	
J. A. D. Naoroji	...	
V. V. Bhadkankar	...	
J. R. Gunjikar	...	
U. P. Engineer	...	
G. E. Frye ...	...	
Capt. J. H. James	...	
R. D Karve	...	
M. M. Mehta	...	
Dr. A. H. Fyzee	...	
M. N. Hogg	...	
A. J. Doctor	...	...Bye
R. D. England	...	...Bye
R L. Sherbrooke	...	...Bye
J. H. Chimalgand	...	...Bye

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 24th Feb., 1914.

GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

THE announcement in the Reichstag that reforms are to be introduced in the German Colonial Administration lends added interest to the very able paper on German Colonial Policy which was read by Professor M. Bonn of Munich University before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute in London last month. The original idea of the creators of German colonies was to find an outlet for the surplus population of the Fatherland. Professor Bonn, however, admits that the present ideal of colonisation held by the German Government is not a policy of settlement, but one of commercial exploitation. Germany, he points out, requires supplies for her people and raw material for her manufactures. She wants land where she can grow them and markets from which she cannot be excluded. She finds them ready at hand in her colonies. They cry out for European enterprise and European capital, but they do not want European emigrants. It is admitted that Germany has made many blunders in her attempts to found a colonial empire, and perhaps her failures have obscured the progress which she has made. In dwelling on the work which has been accomplished Professor Bonn stated that his countrymen had built 2,600 miles of railway in their colonial possessions, mainly within the past six years. South-West Africa, which absorbs most of Germany's colonial expenditure, posesses four lines of 1,300 miles in length. German East Africa has two railways, and one of these, which is nearly 800 miles long, will shortly reach the shores of Lake Tanganyka. It will be the first railway to tap that lake, and in Professor Bonn's opinion will play, for some time at least, a part in the African development akin to that which has been played by the Uganda Railway. Germany's colonial trade has shown considerable expansion during the present century. Last year it amounted to nearly £12 millions sterling although eight years ago it scarcely reached £5 millions. A considerable proportion of this commerce was due to colonial imports, which, as Professor Bonn very pertinently pointed out, invariably increase when loans are raised for colonial expansion and railways are being constructed. But there has also been a material increase in colonial exports, which rose from £1,500,000 in 1906 to nearly £7 millions in 1912. All this commerce, however, is not carried on with Germany, the aggregate trade to that country being about £2,500,000, while German exports to the colonies amount to a similar sum. Professor Bonn lays stress on the fact that Germany has now 24,000 white people in her colonial possessions as compared with 7,500 ten years ago. It is obvious, however, that a very small proportion of the emigrants from the Fatherland proceed to German colonies, since during the period named over 220,000 people left the shores of Germany to make their homes in new lands. But, as we have already indicated, Professor Bonn himself admits that the German colonies do not want European emigrants of the ordinary type. The German peasant, he remarks, is not the ideal settler for Africa, which is a country of plantations and large farms. What Africa requires is men with capital and with the capacity of managing native races. "The ideal settler in Africa in those parts where you want a settler at all" he said, "is far more like the younger son you have been sending out from this country (England) than like an allotment holder." The idea of creating a new Germany on the lines which England has followed in Australia and Canada is admitted to be chimerical. The true question of German colonial policy then is a question of native policy, and here considerable difficulties have arisen and are likely to arise in the future. In the Cameroons and in Togo Germany has established a bureaucracy, which according to Professor Bonn is "somewhat on the lines of the Indian bureaucracy." In East Africa fragments of a white society have been planted among dense African masses, and in South-West Africa there has been created "a kind of manorial system, with a European lord of the manor, and African serfs." The problems to be solved, therefore, are manifold, and it is to be hoped that Germany will be more successful in the future than she has been in the past. It is of interest to observe that Lord Milner, who presided at the meeting at which Professor Bonn read his paper, was inclined to the view that the lecturer had taken a pessimistic view of the prospects of settlement in South Africa. There was absolutely no reason, he said, why a great part of South Africa should not be a white man's country, out and out, like Australia and Canada, excepting the black men that are already there. Was there any reason, he asked, why with great advantage to all concerned the country should not be geographically divided between the different races? The determining factor in the problem, however, is the inclination of emigrants to resort to countries which possess the amenities of civilisation rather than to make their homes in countries in which these amenities only partially exist.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FRONTIER.

"Doubtful" would appear to be the most appropriate classification to apply to affairs on the Frontier; and if the term "obscure" were applied to the intentions of the Government of India it would not be an exaggeration. It may be assumed, however, that the Government are alive to the situation, and if events demand a more vigorous attitude than alertness and vigilance they will not be slow in adopting it. There have already been vague rumours regarding the disposition of troops now in garrison in the frontier area, and in view of what has happened within the last three months these reports cannot be dismissed as inherently improbable. At the same time Government are not likely to permit themselves to be rushed into embarking on a punitive expedition which might involve protracted field operations. What has to be done is to decide whether the outrages reported recently were the acts of isolated bands of marauders, or whether they are the outward and visible signs of a movement of unrest extensive enough to demand definite military action. In either case action of some sort is necessary, but it is scarcely necessary to point out that there would be an immense difference between dealing with an entire body of tribesmen and punishing a gang of brigands. The Government of India have a comprehensive intelligence department with ramifications extending along the North-West Frontier, and it may be assumed that the military observers there have kept the authorities fully informed of the significance of passing events. The reasons for not making these the subject of a statement are various, and the official silence maintained since the recent serious outrages need not be wondered at or misunderstood. It might be noted in passing, perhaps, that we are still in the winter season, which is not exactly a suitable time to employ British troops in a notoriously bleak countryside, even on duties which might be less arduous than those of war. It is not improbable, therefore, that some time will elapse before Government will indicate the course of action they propose to adopt, and while it is possible to find support for the argument that "the position is one that calls for strong action," and that the sooner the local (Frontier) authorities see their way to deal with it, "before the bill mounts up, the better," the matter is one of military considerations and it would obviously be unwise to embarrass the authorities by clamour.

POONA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Mr. Beale, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, made a significant remark in his evidence before the Services Commission. He referred to a proposal to establish in India a central college of engineering, and is reported to have said "that they had a college at Poona, which was a very efficient one and was being improved, and it would be a disadvantage to this Presidency and a pity if that college had to be removed to Simla." The functions of the Poona College of Engineering were described at some length at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Several Indian members wished to see it largely extended, while others pressed Government to prohibit admission to students from other provinces to the exclusion of some in Bombay who are unable to find places. This Government declined to do, on the ground that the college was a valuable recruiting ground for the Public Works Department, and that while the great majority of the students were Bombay lads it was undesirable to exclude entirely students from other parts of India. The debate showed clearly that the work of the college is keenly appreciated both by officials and non-officials, and Mr. Beale's protest should find wide support. Let there be a college at Simla if it is needed, but the creation of such an institution should not be allowed to interfere with the college at Poona.

Notes of the Day.

The condition of the famine-stricken population of the United Provinces is growing worse. It is now reported that the distress is becoming more acute and that crime shows a slight increase. The people are resorting freely to famine works and cattle are being sold in large numbers. Many of the people are, however, clinging to their homes for the sake of their cattle, with which they will not part until no alternative presents itself

Railway facilities are now likely to be improved in two of the most populous districts of Bengal, Dacca and Mymensingh, which have for a long time been in need of freer communications. An estimate for the construction of a new trunk line through the heart of these districts places the cost at Rs. 109 lakhs, and it is believed that the financial results will eventually compare with those of any line in Eastern India. The districts through which this railway will pass are among the most fertile in Bengal and valuable coal deposits exist in the Garo Hills. It is proposed that the construction of the line should be entrusted to a private firm, and the Railway Board have the matter under consideration.

The decision of the Russian Imperial Council to institute lectures in schools on the lamentable results of alcoholism may be wise in itself; but so long as the sale of spirits remains a carefully nursed State monopoly as it is at present the departure will not go far to inspire confidence in the reforming zeal of the Government. In his statement the other day the Tsar linked up in the most unmistakable fashion State finance with the drunken and degraded condition of the peasantry, and it is difficult to see how the inculcation of temperance principles in the children in the schools can have a direct bearing on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks for revenue purposes which, undoubtedly, are the principal factors in the conditions referred to by Nicholas II.

Figures recently issued by the Registrar-General furnish additional evidence in support of the view that typhoid fever, like typhus, will presently be numbered among rare diseases at Home. Between January 18 and 31 the total number of deaths in London from typhoid numbered only six, and a well-known specialist commenting on the figures expressed the belief that in a few years the disease will be a memory. Many of the younger medical men, he added, had not seen a case and they flocked to a hospital not long ago when there was a typhoid fever patient in the wards. This satisfactory result has been brought about by improved sanitary methods. In India a similar war against insanitary conditions is being waged, although on a much bigger scale, and despite the fact that our reformers have mountains of ignorance to remove their devotion to the work and steady perseverance are having a permanent effect.

In bringing forward a Bill for the partial prohibition of the export of petroleum, the Premier of Canada made it clear that the powers it reserved would not be exercised for commercial purposes. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the request of the Admiralty, recently addressed a circular despatch to the Governors of the self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, and Protectorates in which oil deposits have been found, outlining the conditions in which such deposits are in future to be worked. The despatch directs that oil leases shall go only to companies registered or having their chief places of business in the King's Dominions, and that the majority of the directors shall always be British. The companies shall not at any time be controlled by a foreign corporation, directly or indirectly. Thus the Crown in time of war will be enabled to exercise control of oil as fuel for the navy. The right is also reserved by the Crown to take over oil leases in any time of emergency. The prohibition of the export of oil in case of war can only be effected by legislation, and this, it is urged, should be done as soon as convenient.

The southern half of Apollo street, along which cotton carts are constantly passing between the Cotton Green and the Docks, is always dusty in the dry weather and a swamp during the rains. Many have been the demands for its improvement, but hitherto the Corporation has not found a satisfactory means of meeting them. However, a similar question is being taken up in Calcutta, and it is to be hoped that something may be learnt from the experiment there. Recently the the Calcutta Corporation refused to pave the roads with stone setts and the Chief Engineer, being firmly of the opinion that no form of tar macadam will successfully carry heavy bullock-cart traffic, while the present narrow tyres remain in use, has been looking round for a satisfactory alternative. He now proposes to utilise an idea borrowed from America and to lay the roads with concrete paving about 7 inches thick. This, he estimates, can be done much more cheaply than paving with stone setts, and the roads which are so treated will be capable of carrying heavy motor-buses and lorries. On the basis of Rs 6 per square yard, the Chief Engineer calculates that an experiment at the west end of Harrison Road will cost Rs. 9,000, and to this the General Committee has agreed.

THE TOP HAT MIND.

AN AMUSING SARTORIAL SATIRE.

An amusing article appears in the *Saturday Review* under the heading of "The Top Hat Mind."

Most people are conscious of the thing, says the writer. The name may serve in default of a better. Some regard the top hat itself as doomed to death, and the news has just gone forth that 1914 is to be a disastrous year for it. Others think it no more fated to die than the Milk-White Hind. Such ugliness could never have survived, they argue, if it did not satisfy some immortal human craving. Be that as it may, it is certain that the Top Hat Mind is a reality. As in the case of other realities, it would be difficult to define it in a sentence. Perhaps it is above everything, a protest against the complexity of things. It thirsts for a simple working theory of life. The Top Hat Mind has a reverence for righteousness, for things lovely and of good report. It is essentially conscientious. Unluckily, however, few things are harder than to distinguish the wheat from the tares. Hard enough when wheat is wheat and tares are tares; almost impossible for a myopic vision when the moral botanist is bound to recognise that most of the crop is composed of individuals with mixed wheat and tare characteristics in varying proportions.

A CUNNING LEGEND.

The Top Hat Mind meets the difficulty in its own way. You cannot, it admits, infallibly tell at first sight whether a man is a decent fellow or a cad, a responsible person or a wastrel But it is perfectly simple to observe whether he roofs himself with hard silk or soft felt. Spread, therefore, a cunning legend that people of respectability, responsibility, "levelheadedness"—the things, in short, you chiefly prize—should on all possible occasions wear silk. Disseminate, also, the view that the wearing of bowlers or modified sombreros is a practice consistent with, and possibly consequent to and productive of, levity, doubtful morality, irresponsibility, and a general disposition to ignore laws divine and human. Then the sheep will separate themselves automatically from the goats. By their heads shall ye know them. It may, of course, chance that some injustice may be done. It is just possible that a horrid yearning for green plush may co-exist with generally blameless character. Or the wicked may contrive to deceive the elect by the glossy assumption of a virtue they have not. But on the whole, you are right, and you have saved yourself much trouble.

A SOCIAL GUARANTEE.

That, it may be supposed, was the philosophic basis of the touching faith once universal in the top hat as the "gentlemanly" and the "right" thing for the London wear of every espousible person, from a Cabinet Minister to a War Office clerk. Those were the two great virtues of the top hat—it was gentlemanly and it was responsible. It was at once a social and a business guarantee. It had one value in Pall Mall and another in Throgmorton-street. Westward it was *prima facie* evidence of some social standing. It impressed shopkeepers, made servants civil, subdued the native savagery of the cabman—at least, until he received his fare. There was a time when a stranger calling at a smart hotel or a private house in a bowler would be watched with unfriendly interest; in a good hat he was secure from suspicion of designs on umbrellas or overcoats. In the City the top hat implied integrity, stability, mysterious command of specie. It said soothingly to the client: "My owner has an immense knowledge of the market in Mexicans; he will not abscond with your balance; he is as safe as the Bank. Trust him. There is not a shinier hat as you may judge for yourself, east of Temple Bar." Of course, in practice it was often found that the well-dressed stranger in the West End was a well-dressed fraud. The glossiest hats in the City often formed part of the stock-in-trade of a bucket shop. But the Top Hat Mind, in its various grades, never wavered in its faith. It took out its insurance policies, banked its money, conducted its speculations, married its daughters in a spirit of trust in the morally antiseptic influence of the top hat. It went on a railway journey with the more confidence because it saw the station-master at Paddington wearing a top hat with the gravity of a man with the weight of many engines on his mind. No statesman would have dared to flout public opinion by a flippant exhibition of straw or felt. Mr. Gladstone's trousers might be baggy and not too new. That was of little consequence. But the spell would have been broken at once had he walked down to the House of Commons in a bowler and a short jacket. It cannot even be imagined. And think of it, weep over it—the Prime Minister this week, last week, and the week before, has been snapshotted in a soft felt!

THE GENESIS OF THE TOP HAT.

Why and how the top hat gained its commanding position as a sort of social and moral guarantor is not a little obscure. Its origin was not especially respectable; its immediate ancestor was a child of the Revolution. Nor does the vision of Count D'Orsay swaggering in the top hat of a later date, exactly suggest either monetary or moral responsibility. The silk hat, too, was not even a John Bull invention; it came to us from Florence by way of Paris. Perhaps Victorian Britain, with its love of decency and compromise instinctively saw safety in a headgear whose very nature compels circumspection. The most reckless must be a little less reckless in a top hat; and rampant villainy can hardly escape wholly its subduing effect. That, possibly, was a chief recommendation to a generation that disliked too much human nature in man.

Pathetic must be the indecision of the Top Hat Mind to-day. It may—and does—retain its full faith in the essential lowness of the bowler, the jauntiness of the Tyrolese. But it can no longer cling to the grand simplicity of its classification of mankind. It was undisturbed by the decadent youths of the nineties with their tendency to velvet and their crushed strawberry ties. It would be equally disdainful of the "literary" rebels and anarchists of to-day, who delight in brown shoes and yellow suits which become vivid chestnut and glaring saffron whenever the nation goes into mourning. It has been so far impossible to discover why yellow should be specially favoured by all who aspire to wicked wit and profess subversive doctrine, but the fact remains that all the school of Mr. Bernard Shaw are outwardly of the colour of D'Artagnan's Gascon pony, which, it will be remembered, was "jaune de robe—une couleur fort connue en botanique mais jusqu'a present fort rare chez les chevaux." These deliberate posers would not unsettle the Top Hat Mind. But unluckily it has to face more serious disturbance of its convictions.—"Gentlemanly" people of the unimpeachable sort persist in wearing ungentlemanly hats. Men of undeniable millions go about openly and unabashed without the proper insignia of solid respectability. Judges sometimes arrive at the Law Courts in deplorably irresponsible hats. As for statesmen—well, that is best left alone. Small wonder that the Top Hat Mind sees, in this tendency to prefer comfort to pomp, a sign of national decadence, and quotes Gibbon to the effect that it was an evil day for Rome when its soldiers, complaining of the weight, obtained permission to lay aside their helmets. I the "pusillanimous indolence" which jibs at the burden of the top hat an indication of the relaxation of British fibre?

DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY AVIATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Sykes, of the Royal Flying Corps, lectured recently before the Aeronautical Society at the Royal United Service Institution on "Further Developments of Military Aviation." During the past year there had, he said, been progress in the direction of safety, speed, strength, weight-carrying power, climbing, and all-round efficiency. Indeed, aviation had advanced and was advancing at an unparalleled rate. This progress was producing new strategical considerations affecting radically all military arrangements and dispositions. The aerial scout was well evolved. The "fog" of war was already turning to mere mist, and the fighting machine which would eventually affect the destinies of nations was materialising. Very soon we should have aeroplanes with considerable weight-carrying capabilities, with a speed of, say, 100 miles an hour and a capacity of 700 miles. They might be fitted with transparent wings. With such machines the flanks of even modern armies would be easily turned, and vital arteries of supply, well in their rear, easily gained. It appealed very much to the imagination to think of a squadron of almost invisible and silent aeroplanes launched to raid some vital spot of the enemy's organisation. A similar squadron, if armoured, might perhaps safely fly low over parked ammunition and supply waggons and sow explosives amongst them. He did not agree that these ideas were the product of too vivid an imagination. They now had the ability to keep the air in most weathers. Great weight-lifting aeroplanes were an accomplished fact. British manufacturers should develop their designs for large machines, for there could be no doubt that such machines would be required in time of war. This country was certainly not yet first in aerial strength, but the year's effort had been productive of such tangible progress as to show that we could attain aerial supremacy if we really meant to. Did we mean to? Believing, as he did, that land fighting and sea fighting, would eventually wait on aerial fighting, he was convinced that we should make every possible effort to attain that end. And this effort should be made at once. In this matter we could not afford to delay Aerial tactics would require much working out, and an aerial building policy could only be based on them. There was paramount necessity for a really reliable, suitable, high-powered, and silent engine, and for better landing gear to sustain the shock of landings, such as must often be made in a Service machine. Progress also was required in the directions of strength and simplicity in design and construction, so as to reduce the time and labour now required to keep aeroplanes and engines fit for constant service. There was method, too, in the military insistence on the limitation of types to those absolutely essential, and in requesting a rigorous standardisation of parts.

In the debate which followed Captain Waterlow spoke of the value of airships; General Henderson asserted that we had, and for some time would have, the fastest aeroplanes; and Mr. Holt-Thomas declared that our pilots, on the average, were better than those he had seen abroad. Lord Sydenham, while holding that the aeroplane at the present time was more important than the airship, thought the airship should not be neglected. Speaking broadly, the effect of the introduction of aeronautics into the Army must be to extend immensely the vision of the Commander-in-Chief. The aeroplane would not diminish the value of Cavalry. A nation's strength in the new element in warfare could only, he added, be measured by the number of craft perfectly fit for immediate use and by the number of highly-trained pilots and observers that a nation possessed.

DEROULEDE'S BURIAL.

Perhaps the greatest civilian funeral that has been seen in Paris since that of Victor Hugo in 1885 was the burial of Paul Deroulede, soldier, poet and patriot. All his life Deroulede had dreamt of war—the war which was to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France and to avenge her for the humiliation of 1870. Yet his end had been peaceful, and it was the pomp of a black-coated army that followed his coffin.

At one mingled, says a Paris correspondent, with the respectful crowds, who uncovered at even a far distant glimpse of the simple hearse hung with the national Tricolour, or walked with the endless host of patriotic societies that followed the hearse, or stood in the thronged church of Saint Augustin, where the sonorous funeral service was sung, one felt everywhere that there was a great significance in all the solemnity of the day. For with Deroulede, despite all the respect and the affection which the nation gave him, France is burying an outworn ambition.

It was before the statue in the Place de la Concorde that represents the town of Strasburg, once French, now German, that the most moving scene of the solemn pageant occurred. The hearse was halted in front of the monument and flowers were taken from the coffin and laid on the steps where Deroulede so often stood to deliver his patriotic harangues. Tears ran down the faces of the thousands who looked on, and there was a catch in the countless voices that shouted: "Vive la France!"

MR. BENTON'S DEATH

CHARGES AGAINST VILLA.

A "BRUTAL MURDER."

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MISSING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Foreign Office announces that the United States has agreed to instruct its Consular representatives in Mexico to enquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Benton.

At a mass meeting at El Paso in connection with the death of Mr. Benton, a resolution was passed denouncing the weak and vacillating policy of the United States Government, which was encouraging lawless leaders to commit all kinds of outrages on foreigners.

A telegram from El Paso says that the record of the court-martial declares that Mr. Benton had counsel and was allowed to give evidence.

He was charged with an attempted attack on General Villa and with aiding the enemy.

General Villa affirms that Mr. Benton, after a long altercation, threatened him with a revolver. Thereupon he was seized, court-martialled and shot. General Villa regards the execution as justifiable under the rules of war.

The mass meeting at El Paso was composed of equal numbers of Americans and refugees from Mexico. The resolutions declared that Mr. Benton was brutally murdered by General Villa and expressed the belief that the State Department had persistently suppressed facts regarding Mexico in support of a policy which is ruinous to all foreign interests.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Benton was the brother-in-law of an Assam tea-planter, named George Reid. His sister is at present at Nice with Lady Benton.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Unionist papers urge President Wilson to change his policy of encouraging the rebels in Mexico and to do something to ensure the greater safety of foreigners.

The *Morning Post* calls upon him either to announce a plan to that end, or to declare the Monroe Doctrine and his policy to be unopposed to action on the part of the Powers in order to secure the welfare of their own subjects in Mexico.

Mr. Benton was a cousin and not a brother of Sir John Benton.

MACHINE-GUNS FOR GERMAN LEGATION.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 22.

The German cruiser Dresden has sent to the German Legation in Mexico City two machine-guns with 40,000 rounds of ammunition. The guns were escorted by blue-jackets in civilian dress.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MISSING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Great Britain has requested that an enquiry be made into the whereabouts of an Englishman named Lawrence Curtis, who is reported to have gone to Juarez in search of the late Mr. Benton. The United States Consul has been ordered to investigate the case.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday conferred together with regard to the whole situation.

Mr. Benton's friends are trying to recover the body hoping that examination will show conclusively how he died.

MR. BRYAN'S ALLEGED ATTITUDE.

According to some New York newspapers, Mr. Bryan is disposed to accept the execution as an act of a formally constituted court-martial.—Reuter.

THE BALKANS.

GREEK REPLY TO THE POWERS' NOTE.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.

The reply of Greece to the Powers was presented yesterday. It declares that Greece is ready to conform to the decision of the Powers. It assumes that the Powers will decide that the islands which they do not allow to be fortified will never be the object of attack, and agrees to evacuate the territories assigned to Albania within the time fixed.

It also undertakes not to encourage resistance to the decisions of the Powers, but urges the incorporation in Greece of certain villages in the Argyro-Castro Valley, for which Greece is prepared to pay Albania 2½ million francs, and accept a modification of the frontier extending from the Albanian coast to Cape Pagania.

Greece thanks the Powers for the equitable solution of the question of the islands, and assumes that Turkey will not be allowed to fortify the coasts opposite the unfortified islands. Greece is prepared to give Turkey guarantees on this point, and will also effectively prevent smuggling between the islands and the mainland. Greece will likewise guarantee protection for the Mussulman minorities in the Greek islands, and hopes that the Powers will demand a similar guarantee for the religious and educational liberties of the Greeks in Imbros and Tenedos.—Reuter.

TURKISH OFFICER SHOT.

CONVICTED OF TREACHERY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.

Lieut. Kemal has been court-martialled for deserting his post at Janina and furnishing the enemy with plans of the forts. He was shot this morning.—Reuter.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 23.

The P. and O. s.s. Mongolia, with the English mails of the 13th inst., left for Bombay at 6 p. m., on Sunday.

The same steamer will leave Bombay for Colombo and Australia on Friday next.—Reuter.

GALES IN EUROPE.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE WEST.

SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND BADLY BUFFETTED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Western Europe has been swept by fierce gales, and great damage has been done in South-eastern France. At Lyons a number of aeroplane sheds have been demolished and the machines inside smashed.

Widespread havoc has also been done in Spain. Communication with France and Portugal has been interrupted.

The South-west of England was badly buffetted: the mail steamer, Falaba, which has arrived at Plymouth, reports that she encountered uninterrupted gales from Sierra Leone.—Reuter.

LORD MINTO.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Lord Minto passed a good night and his strength is maintained.—Reuter.

LORD DENMAN'S GREAT FLIGHT.

SYDNEY, Feb. 23.

The aviator Aawker to-day made an ascent in his aeroplane with Lord Denman, the Governor-General, as his passenger and reached a height of 3,000 feet. The flight was made in the presence of 15,000 spectators.—Reuter

THE SALVATION ARMY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A party of eighty Scandinavian members of the Salvation Army left for India to-day.—Reuter.

SCENE IN THE DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.

Scenes took place in the Budget Committee of the Duma, to-day, on the occasion of the first appearance of M. Birk, the new Minister of Finance.

The Official Reporter was eulogising M. Kokovtseff, who has retired, but was shouted down by the reactionaries, at which the Liberals indignantly protested.

President Alexenko, a great financial authority, curtly told the Reporter to confine his speech to the report on the Estimates.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT TO LONDON DOCKS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

King George and Queen Mary motored to the East India Dock warehouses this afternoon, and inspected the cigar, tea and silk departments and an exhibition of Chinese, Japanese and Persian curios. Their Majesties also inspected stores of ivory and spices in the London Docks.—Reuter.

THE POLISH TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Count Mielczynski, who was charged with the murder of his wife and nephew, has been acquitted.—Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD WIMBORNE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The death is announced of Lord Wimborne.—Reuter.

Lord Wimborne was born in 1835. In his younger days he was a Liberal, but subsequently joined the Unionist Party. Since Mr Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Reform agitation he had returned to his former views. He possessed extensive landed estates and was a partner in the well-known firm of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. He married in 1868 Lady Cornelia Churchill, eldest daughter of the 6th Duke of Marlborough, and his heir is the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., created Baron Ashby St. Ledgers in 1910.

NEW GERMAN WARSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The battleship Kronprinz was launched at Kiel yesterday. She carries ten 12-in. guns.—Reuter.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22,

The Senate has ratified without amendment the arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.—Reuter.

ORTHODOX GREEK CHURCH.

UNDERMINING BY SOCIALISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.

The Holy Synod deplores the increasing defections from the Orthodox Church. It says that the seceders mainly become Baptists, Catholics and Atheists, and alleges that Socialists and others are sapping the foundations of the Church and dreaming of a new revolution.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE CHANCES OF AN AGREEMENT.

MAHOMEDAN DIFFICULTY.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 23.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, in a letter to the *Cape Times* on the eve of his departure, warmly acknowledges the generosity with which he has been treated in South Africa. He expresses the opinion that the atmosphere with regard to the Indian question has wonderfully improved since the beginning of the year. He says that Mr. Gandhi's chivalrous attitude during the January strike, and General Smuts's great considerateness at a time of overwhelming pressure, brought about a very conciliatory and reasonable spirit which was needed.

Mr. Andrews suggests that a minor measure of relief might be introduced in Parliament during the present session as indicating that if the outstanding questions were arranged the settlement would be final.

He states that the moment that a settlement has been reached Mr. Ghandi will depart for India. The main points are the £3 tax with regard to which Mr. Andrews anticipates no difficulty, and the marriage question in connection with which he says that they have still sufficient faith in the omniscience of lawyers to be certain that they will find a phrase to meet the situation.

The only rock ahead is on the side of the Mahommedans. "Let there be no compulsion in religion" is one of the most admirable precepts of the Koran, Mr. Andrews points out. If the Union Government legalises and registers one marriage, and one only, there will be no objection made, but if the State goes beyond and attacks, or appears to attack, the Mahommedan religion itself, there will be endless trouble and endless misunderstanding. —Reuter.

THE ISLAND WRECK.

FATE OF THE LIFE-BOAT'S CREW.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Eleven of the Fethard life-boatmen have been found alive on the rocks in a very exhausted condition. They had clung to their boat until she was washed up.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The bodies of five of the Fethard life-boatmen have been washed up Two of the schooner's crew were saved. The remaining eight landed on the island with the four surviving life-boatmen. A tug and three life-boats stood by all yesterday, but were powerless to help. The storm became worse in the evening and it is feared that the twelve men on the island, who are without food or shelter, will perish.

LATER.

The survivors of the shipwreck passed a terrible night. Their rescuers were compelled to run for shelter.

The survivors have had no food since Friday.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Eleven of the shipwrecked men on the islet are still alive. Two life-boats and a tug watched throughout yesterday, but it was impossible to approach the land. It is now believed that all the fourteen members of the Fethard life-boat's crew have been drowned. Those on the islet are all Norwegians.—Reuter.

SYDNEY MEAT STRIKE.

MEN WANT NATIONALISATION OF THEIR TRADE.

SYDNEY, Feb. 23.

In spite of the fact that additional meat-depots have been opened, thousands of homes have to go without meat every day. Supplies suffice for only one-tenth of the demand. The men's union is urging the nationalisation of the industry.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WIED.

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE ALBANIAN THRONE.

NEUWIED, Feb. 22.

The Prince of Wied was ceremoniously received to-day by an Albanian deputation led by Essad Pasha, who said that a deputation on behalf of Albania asked the Prince to accept the throne of a free and independent Albania.

The Prince replied that he would devote himself with heart and might to his new country, and hoped with the support of the Albanians to lead Albania to a glorious future.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that the Prince of Wied will visit St. Petersburg on the 26th inst. to meet the Tsar and Russian statesmen. —Reuter.

PORTUGUESE AMNESTY BILL.

LISBON, Feb. 22.

The Amnesty Bill, authorising the banishment of the Royalist leaders, has been adopted by Congress.—Reuter.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Sir Edward Carson is engaged to Miss Frewen, niece of Mr. Moreton Frewen.

LATER.

It is denied that Sir Edward Carson is engaged.—Reuter.

THE FRONTIER.

REPRISALS AGAINST BUNERWALS.

MOVEABLE COLUMN AT WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 23.

News from Peshawar states that a moveable column was despatched from Nowshera against the Bunerwal villages yesterday, which is expected to surround the villages and carry out reprisals for outrages committed in British territory. The column is expected to be back to-day.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LATER.

The Malakand Moveable Column which, as already stated, has been despatched from Nowshera in order to carry out reprisals on the Bunerwals for their recent outrages, passed to-day over the Malandri Pass into Buner, with a view to rounding up two of the villages most concerned, viz., Nawakili and Ravgikhan Banda, which lie at a distance of a few miles from the Frontier, and taking hostages and moveable property as security for the due settlement of these cases.

At 8-15 this morning the Malandri Pass was occupied by the Guides, after slight opposition. The troops had a tiring night march and the country beyond was enveloped in mist.

When they reached the top, the troops succeeded in taking the villages and in securing a number of prisoners. No casualties have been reported on our side and the column is on its way back.

THE BILL AGAINST THE TRIBES.

The *Pioneer* says:—Telegrams from various places in the Punjab and the Frontier provinces show that there is some stir afoot as to the position on the border and speculation is occupied with the possibility of action being taken to read a lesson to the tribes concerned in the various raids into the Peshawar District.

Too much would, however, appear to have been made of the so-called attacks upon the bridge over the Indus at Attock. Our information is that on the night of the 13th instant, some shots were fired at a small police post in a block-house at the western end of the bridge, and these were replied to by the police. The party engaged in firing at the block-house was apparently quite a small one, and they could not hope to do any damage considering the construction of the post. They drew off after a time, but it is unlikely that they had any casualties though, as heavy rain obliterated all the marks on the ground, no traces of them could be found next day. It is almost needless to say that not one of the police was touched.

As regards the second attack on the night of the 15th inst., no official report has been received by Government, and hence it could not have been as serious as the first two. The tribes who have been the worst offenders of late on the North-Eastern Border of the Peshawar District are the Utman Khel and the Bunerwals. The former committed some cold-blooded murders at Takhtabhai, between Nowshera and Dargai, while the Bunerwals have been responsible for the deaths of eight British subjects within a short time. All the Utman Khels in British territory are being arrested. The position is one that calls for strong action, and it is believed that the local authorities will see their way to deal with it before the bill mounts up.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Telegrams that reached us speak of the Sussex Regiment, belonging to the Peshawar Brigade, being ordered to Nowshera from Jalozai Camp to Cherat Road to relieve the Durham Light Infantry sent to Attock, but there must be some mistake as to the destination of the Durhams, who cannot be required at the railway bridge, with its strong block-houses. The Sussex Regiment, it would seem to us, are more likely needed to fill any gap that may occur in the Nowshera garrison.

A Peshawar message speaks of the 1st Mule Corps being ordered out, but whether for the Malakand or Attock, it is uncertain. They cannot be wanted at the Malakand, as the Lower Swat is perfectly quiet and a Transport Corps can no more be needed at Attock Bridge than a Battalion of British infantry. Such movements as the telegrams mention may have their definite aim, but we must be content to wait for further news without becoming unduly excited over such as has been received.

INDIAN CHAMBER FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Feb. 23.

An important meeting of prominent Indians engaged, or interested, in the trade and industry of these Provinces was held in Cawnpore yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate an Indian Chamber of Commerce for the United Provinces. All local firms were represented and in addition Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Fyzabad and other firms sent representatives. A large number of letters of regret from those unable to attend the meeting were read.

It was unanimously resolved to establish a United Provinces Chamber of Commerce with its head-quarters at Cawnpore. A strong provisional committee was formed to draft the rules and regulations of the Chamber and to call a general meeting for confirmation of the same.

Sixty-five members were enrolled at the meeting and nearly Rs. 1,000 in donations promised towards the initial expenditure.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Howrah, telegraphs: "Owing to derailment of a goods train, 202 miles from Howrah on the main line from Nagpur, on the morning of the 22nd through communication was interrupted and the transhipment of passengers rendered necessary. Through communication was restored this morning.

CRIME IN BENGAL.

VIEWS OF EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The annual meeting of the European Association was held in Calcutta this evening. Mr. Dudley B. Myers, the President, occupied the chair and in an interesting address reviewed the work of the past year and referred in detail to the various questions now engaging public attention. He emphasised the claim that the Association was not anti-Indian.

Referring to sedition in the course of his speech, Mr. Myers said:—Anarchy and dacoity, crime and lawlessness have been increasingly in evidence, constituting a hideous evil which respects neither race nor creed as has been abundantly proved by the outrages which have occurred in different parts of India, and by the two dastardly murders perpetrated during the past six months in the very heart of Calcutta. It is difficult to find words adequately to express the admiration which all feel for the splendid loyalty and courage of those Indian officers of the Criminal Investigation Department whose valuable lives have been sacrificed in the service of the Crown, and for the other members of the same force who are carrying on their duties undeterred by the dangers which have been proved to surround them.

We who witnessed the extraordinary precautions which it was considered necessary to take for the protection of His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his recent visit to Calcutta, and who were able to compare these precautions with the relatively modest ones which were deemed sufficient at the time of the Royal visit two short years ago, cannot fail to have been struck with the evidence of the rapid progress of those sinister forces which make for the insecurity of life and property.

Constituted authority, much as it has undoubtedly accomplished, has so far proved unable to deal fully and comprehensively with the evil and I am among those who believe that it can only be eradicated—if indeed such a thing is ever possible—by the active loyal co-operation of responsible classes in the affected areas. That such spirit of co-operation is commencing to manifest itself was gratifyingly demonstrated in Calcutta last month, while some three months ago a proposal based on these principles was brought before the Bengal Legislative Council in connection with the Eastern Bengal dacoities which unfortunately, as it appears to me, Government found itself unable to accept.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh was elected President for the ensuing year and, in briefly returning thanks he expressed gratification at the present Indian tendency expressly to disapprove of anarchical outrage. Outrage could only be stopped by the formation of a volume of public opinion against it, and the increasing condemnation of it by the Indian community was indeed a good sign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME SANCTIONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Information has been received that the scheme for the amalgamation of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. This scheme has been prepared on lines of experimental amalgamation under trial in the Bombay and Central Circles since 1912. It involves a complete separation of engineering and traffic duties. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be assisted at head-quarters by a Chief Engineer and a Deputy-Director-General for Telegraph Traffic. All the traffic work throughout the country will be transferred to the control of the Postmaster-General. For engineering purposes India, excluding Burma, will be divided into three administrative charges, controlled by Directors of Telegraph-Engineering Work, who will be responsible for all technical and engineering work.

In Burma the Post Office and the Telegraph Department will be placed under the control of a Postmaster-General, who will be a senior Telegraph officer. The scheme involves considerable reduction in the sanctioned number of superior engineering appointments in the Telegraph Department. Adequate measures have, however, been taken to safeguard the interests of all officers now in the service. An offer of special pensions will be made to a certain number of these; but the scheme will not involve any compulsory retirements.

A new branch called the Superior Traffic Branch, to comprise forty appointments on liberal rates of pay, will be created, and it will be recruited mainly from subordinates, as the existing surplus of superior officers is reduced. One fourth of the superior engineering appointments made in future will be open to the subordinate staff scheme which will be introduced from April 1st next, or as soon after as possible. Full details will be published later.

THE SHANGHAI MURDER.

WARNING TO THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Calcutta police have been communicated with by the Shanghai authorities in connection with the murder of Mrs. Neumann. It is believed that a part of her stolen jewellery may be brought here for disposal.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The announcement that Dr. Debi Persad Sarvadhikari is to succeed Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is understood to be premature.

LAST NIGHT'S BALL.

ANOTHER CHARMING FUNCTION.

FAIRYLAND AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Pretty at any time, the grounds of Government House were beautiful last night when Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a ball to which they had invited about six hundred people. Fairy lamps in all the colours of the rainbow twinkled amongst the trees, and the walks were laid with crimson cloth, while Government House itself, a blaze of light within and picked out with multi-coloured lights without, formed a fitting background to an extremely pretty picture, the uniforms of the men of the Bodyguard giving an added brilliance to the scene.

Inside, the house presented a gay and imposing appearance. It was not a State Ball, and the officers present were in mess dress instead of the full court costume as worn on the occasion of the last ball; but the uniforms worn by the men and the exquisite gowns of the ladies harmonised beautifully with the simple but effective decorations of the house, and formed as animated and brilliant a scene as one could wish to see

The ball commenced about 10 o'clock when Their Excellencies entered the hall in state. They were preceded by the full staff, Subadar Major Sher Kana, the Indian A. D. C, leading. Following him were Lieut. Egerton, R.N., Capt. Jackson, Capt. Vaughan, Capt. Egerton, Major Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, and Col. Dunlop, C.I.E., and Commander Huddleston, R.I.M., the hony. A.D.C's. Then followed Their Excellencies, Lady Willingdon being attired in a beautiful gown of yellow brocade, with silver passmenterie trimmings, and wearing pearls and diamonds. Following Their Excellencies were Capt. Coaker, Lieut. Wilson, and the two Indian officers of the Bodyguard. The ball-room was lined on both sides by men of the Bodyguard, and as Their Excellencies advanced to the dais the staff fell back and the band played the National Anthem.

The ball then commenced, and at 11-30 p. m., the State Lancers was danced, those taking part being:—

His Excellency and Mrs Peirse, His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Lord Islington and Lady Mabelle Egerton, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott and Mrs. Hill, Sir Richard Lamb and Lady Armstrong, Sir Charles Armstrong and Mrs. Beall, Mr Hill and Mrs. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. McBain and Mrs. Heaton.

After the State Lancers, the guests went down to supper, which was served at small round tables in the Durbar Hall, and also in a large marquee in the garden.

Dancing was afterwards resumed, and was continued with zest until after one o'clock. The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were, as usual, perfect, and the function was a thoroughly enjoyable one throughout.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at a dinner at Government House on Saturday night:—

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong and Lady Armstrong, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., and Mrs. Rieu, Mr. L. Volkart, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., Major A. C. McCormick, R.E., and Mrs. McCormick, Lieut. J. Geldard, R. M., Lieut. W. T. R. Ford, Major T. S. Novis, I.M.S., and Mrs. Novis, Mrs. J. L. Meyer, Dr. Selby S. Coleman, Assistant Paymaster R. M. Bayley, R.N., Captain B. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb, Captain W. L. Meade and Mrs. Meade, Captain G. F. Waterworth, Captain J. C. Kunhardt, I.M.S., Captain H. B. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Captain F. A. L. DeGruchy and Mrs. DeGruchy, Captain Aga Cassim Shah, Dr. S. V. Hobbs, R.N., Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. A. H. Whyte and Mrs. Whyte, Revd. A. Martin, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. D. B. Binning and Mrs. Binning, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Cecil L. Burns, and Mrs. Burns, Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Mr. W. H. Cardale and Mrs. Cardale, Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, Mrs. Lattey, Miss Lattey and Miss Orr, Mr. W. Green, I.C.S., Mr. John Greig, Mr. P. N. Metaxa, Mr. G. C. Philips, Mr. W. Priestly and Mrs. Priestly, Mr. M. N. Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. T. C. Ormiston-Chant and Mrs. Ormiston-Chant, Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, and Mrs. Framjee, Mr. Jamsnetjee A. Wadia, Mr. H. L. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Joseph Hall, and Mrs. Hall, Miss Peirse, Miss Woollcombe, Miss Barbara Symons, Miss Ashton Street, Miss P. Ashton Street, Miss Mules, Miss Downing, Miss Beresford and Miss Kerr.

The House Party included:—

The Right Hon'ble Lord Islington, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Scott, Captain C. T. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Major Davie and Mrs. Davie, Major Gregory, Captain Nixon, Earl Brassey, the Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton, Mr. C. C. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Their Excellencies and Staff.

THIS WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Tuesday, 24th—Establishment Reception at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 25th—Their Excellencies attend the Bombay Art Society's Conversazione at the Town Hall, at 9-45 p.m.

Thursday, 26th—Their Excellencies will preside and give away prizes at the annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College, at 5-30 p.m.

Friday, 27th—His Excellency will attend the annual dinner of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the Masonic Hall, at 8-30 p.m.

THE SIND BANK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

The statement that the Directors of the Sind Bank have decided to close their Sukkur branch, with effect from March, is contradicted.

THE P. W. D.

QUESTIONS OF PAY AND PROSPECTS

COMMISSION'S LAST SITTING.

The Public Services Commission have concluded their enquiry, the last sitting being held yesterday. The majority of the members will leave India by the mail steamer on Saturday, while the others will sail a week or two later.

The inquiry into the Public Works Department Services was concluded yesterday, when two witnesses from the Central Provinces and one witness from Bombay were examined.

Mr. H. B. Leeroyd, representing the Imperial Service, Central Provinces, said the present system of recruitment was satisfactory. He did not see any objection to recruiting the ten per cent. of Indians in India instead of in England. There should be two services, the Imperial and Provincial. Some allowance must be given to the Europeans in the form of foreign allowance. Contracts for works were given to private contractors, but the estimates and plans were prepared by the department and construction carried out under the supervision of the department. But no contracts were given in England were given in India. He was in favour of men being compelled to retire after fifty-five years of age. He asked for an improvement in pay and leave allowances. The present cadre should be increased because the work had expanded considerably during the last six or seven years. He did not think that it would be possible to introduce the system of letting out work on contract as in England, as there were no big firms in the Central Provinces to take it up.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said he would give an allowance to the Indians who had had their training in England and recruited there. He thought it would be better to give short furloughs than to give furlough for long periods.

To Mr. Chaubal, he said he had no objection to the candidates appearing before the Selection Board submitting themselves to a competitive examination.

To Sir Theodore Morison, witness said he thought Indians need not be paid as much as Englishmen. If the pay of the Provincial service was raised the Imperial Service would also claim more pay.

In reply to Mr. Watcha, (co-opted member) he said he had no objection to the raising of the number of Imperial engineers. As regards the selection of Indians to the Imperial Service, he had no objection to their selection if they had the same education as they got in England in the public schools and colleges.

SELECTION AND TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

Mr. G. H. Sharpe was next examined as representing the Provincial Engineers in the Central Provinces. He said that instead of the ten per cent. open to Indians, two-thirds of the number required should be selected in India and one-third only in England. The Indians were quite as good as the men who came from England. The training in the schools here was as good as that got in the public schools in England.

He advocated a competitive examination for the selection of members to the Imperial Service because more candidates would come forward and a better class of men could be selected. Under the present system of selection qualified students could not get admission in the service because they had not the necessary influence. He would not, however, say that selection by the Selection Board was by favouritism. He did not think a subordinate would make an efficient officer by promotion, because he might not be able to do the administrative duties. But he suggested that the two-thirds of the candidates which he proposed should be selected in India should have a two years' probation in England as they must have a chance of seeing works in England.

The salary given to Europeans and Indians must be the same. He did not think officers recruited in foreign countries should get more pay. As to as to whether he would go to a foreign country on the same pay as he got here, witness said he would go on the pay given in the country to which he goes.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay, witness said that six members of the Provincial Service in the Central Provinces had agreed to his memorandum. There were eight others in the Provincial Service who had not sent him any reply, but he thought they would agree with him. He could not say the reason why they should agree with him.

To Sir Theodore Morison, witness said that two-thirds of the engineers required could be recruited in India. There had been a large number of candidates. The large number of candidates did not show that they were satisfied with the salary; they came because they expected their salary would be raised.

To Mr. Chaubal, he said there was nothing in his memorandum which would go against the interests of the Provincial Service, and therefore they would agree with him. The fact that the indigenous recruits were as good as foreign recruits was a strong argument in favour of their encouragement here.

INDIAN SUPERIOR PREFERRED.

To Mr. Fisher, he said the students from Roorkee were as good as men from England. He would sooner work under an Indian superior than a European superior, because an Indian superior would guide him. An Englishman, although he had been over 14 years in India, could not know the country as an Indian or a domiciled European could.

In reply to Mr. Abdul Rahim, he said that the Indian recruits were good enough for India and the Indian training should be encouraged. Assuming that the English standard of education was superior to the Indian, and the former standard was taken as the qualification for admission in the service, and assuming also the progress in both the countries continued at the same rate, the alleged comparative inferiority of the Indian would continue, and he would never have a chance of getting admission into the service.

(Continued on page 8)

THE P. W. D.

Continued from page 7.

A BOMBAY WITNESS.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, representative of the Imperial Engineers, Bombay, was next examined. He said the present rule regarding the recruitment to the Provincial Service was satisfactory and should not be extended. In the opinion of the majority of the European Imperial Engineers nobody should be selected unless he had training for three years in England. So far as his personal opinion was concerned he would have them spend at least six or seven years in England. The three years' training which he proposed would mean that no officer should enter the Imperial Service who has had his training in an Indian college unless he had training in a British college.

The present system of having the two branches of the service should be maintained because there should be some distinction for those who had a British training.

He admitted that there had been considerable improvement in the Indian colleges and might make still greater improvements and turn out better men; but he did not think that the improvement in the Indian colleges had kept pace with the increase in the responsibilities in the administrative line.

He suggested a large increase in the salary of officers and more liberal leave and pension allowances. He said that the cost of travelling during transfer was very great.

In reply to Mr. Abdul Rahim, he said Indians were good enough for the work, but so far as administration was concerned they must keep up the British characteristic. He admitted there was administrative ability in India. Although the Indian element had largely increased on the whole during the last 30 or 40 years in the Bombay Presidency it had gone down

In reply to Mr. Kent (co-opted member), he said the superintending engineers should not be allowed to continue in the service after their term, as the others below them would not have the chance of getting promotion, and consequently their pension would be affected.

POLITICAL SEARCHES.

POLICE VISIT TO LADY DOCTOR'S HOUSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

It is reported that the Calcutta police on Friday searched the house of an Indian lady doctor in connection with recent political cases.

FRENCH AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb 22.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says M. St. Bluysen, the Deputy for French India, seeks an opening for Franco-British negotiations on Indian questions, including the readjustment of the frontier of Pondicherry and the water supply of Karikal in the Tanjore District, which is threatened by the construction of the reservoir on the river Cauvery.

LABOUR LEADER'S PLAY.

AN EXPOSURE OF SYNDICALISM.

Play-writing is become a fashion among Labour men, says the *Morning Post*. Last night, (February 3), the Lord Mayer and a distinguished Liverpool audience saw a bitingly satiric comedy from the pen of Mr. James Sexton, Secretary of the Dockers' Union. But "The Riot Act" produced by the Repertory Company is not merely a play by a Labour man; it is a Labour play. Very obviously it gives the inner history of the Dockers' Strike of 1911. Indeed, it might have been called "The Stupidity of Syndicalism"—or "The Troublous Tragedy of a Union Secretary, in three acts." For Mr. Sexton has omitted none of the ills—Irish and otherwise—that the official flesh is heir to. In fearfully faithful dialogue we get the manners, the methods, and the muddlings of a strike committee as it wrangles round the table of the general secretary at the headquarters of the "Quayside Workers' Union." On the one side there is the secretary, urbane, tactful, determined, on the other there is Maddocks—the mob leader, the temperamentalist, the fanatic, and in the burly figure with its strident, almost megaphonic, insistence on the necessity for solidarity it was not difficult to glimpse a very famous Syndicalist. How time and again his whirlwind eloquence combined with the irresistible fascination of a vivid personality flings reason and logic to the winds is graphically told. Incidentally amid the continual tumult of the committee-room there emerges again and again the principle which is apparent by Mr. Sexton's life faith. He is all for discreet political action as against the clumsier weapon of the general strike. But the men are his masters. Influenced by the fiery rhetoric of Maddocks, half a dozen men of the great Unions down tools at the very moment when their employers have agreed to meet all the dockers' demands. In a brilliantly staged scene the mob gets out of order, the other Unions having hotly refused to accept the terms of settlement, and the secretary is shot in the midst of a riot. In a sense the play is sheer propaganda, but its teaching is so sane and its humour so pawky that one can forgive even the secretary's tendency to be longwinded. For a Labour leader this summing up is surely singularly suggestive, "The mob which calls itself democracy is a bigger tyrant and a greater despot than the capitalist system it so vigorously denounces—with the additional disadvantage that it is an unmitigated ass into the bargain." Suffice it to add that the play was splendidly acted by the Liverpool Repertory Company. The reception of the piece was cordial to a degree.

BANK OF BURMA.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE AUDITORS.

HELD TO BE BANK OFFICERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Justice Young to-day delivered judgment in the matter of the Official Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, vs. A. Mower, and G. S. Clifford, directors, R. F. Strachan, manager, and Stuart, Smith and Allan, auditors for the recovery of Rs. 61,687 which sum was paid in dividends, on the ground that the said dividend was paid out of the capital and not out of the profits. The respondents Messrs. Stuart, Smith and Allan had made a preliminary objection and had stated that the proper course for the Liquidators to follow was to file a suit, and that the section and procedure authorised is not applicable to them, which with the application for particulars, form the sole question for determination at present before the Court.

His Honour, in the course of a long order, held that Stuart, Smith and Allan were *de facto* officers of the bank. With regard to the other branch of the application, the Liquidator, in addition to withdrawing all charges of actual fraud undertook to supply the auditors with a list of the debts of the bank on which he based his statement that the profits of the bank for the half-year ending June 30, 1911, were nil, and that this should have been known by the auditors if they had exercised ordinary skill and deligence. Instead they certified the profits to be Rs. 1,62,227. His Honour therefore declined to stay the proceeding under the section as against the auditors and dismissed the preliminary objection with costs.

SEQUEL TO HOUSE SEARCHES AT LAHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

In connection with the recent house searches in Lahore the police have now arrested four persons, three being students and the fourth, named Charan Das, a Revenue clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office at Gurdaspur. One of the students is the son of Lala Hansaj, the late principal of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Lahore. A large quantity of documents have been seized and are now being examined. The arrested persons have been remanded for fifteen days.

33 YEARS' SERVICE.

MADRAS OFFICIAL TO WORK ON AFTER RETIREMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

To-day, in accordance with the operation of the 55 years' rule, the Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Pears resigns the control of the Public Works Department in Madras after a service in various capacities of over 33 years. The tenure by Mr. Pears of the appointment of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department has been short, as he only assumed charge on October 11, 1913, although in 1912 he had acted for a brief period.

The *Madras Mail* understands that it is Mr. Pears' intention to remain in India and to occupy himself with the work for which his long experience admirably fits him.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

The marriage was solemnised at Christ Church, Simla, this afternoon, of Captain P. H. S. Preston, R. G. A., and Miss Dorothy May Jennings, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Jennings, Director of Ordnance Stores, Simla, and Mrs. Jennings. The service was choral and was conducted by the Rev. H. Stanley Stephenson. The attendance was large and the reception was held at the Chalet. The bride and bridegroom left Simla by the six o'clock train for Solon where they will spend the honeymoon en route for England.

BENGAL TENNIS RESULTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship opened to-day under ideal conditions. The following were the results:—

Z. Shimidza beat J. A. Field 6—4, 6—0; A. C. Mathews beat R. Drury Davies 10—8, 6—3; Capt. G. L. Whatford beat A. . Gupta 6—4, 6—4; C. A. Carr beat W. Dyer 6—1, 6—2; A. D. Cox beat V. T. Collier 6—0, 6—3; P. N. Sen beat N. H. V. Warren 3—6, 6—2; S. Anwar Yusoof beat A. L. Hosie 6—3, 6—3; Capt. H. G. Vanx beat E. D. Knowles 6—2; 6—4; C. Carroll beat S. Ayhor Yusoof 6—3, 6—3; C. M. D. Murray beat B. B. Houston 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; C. Crrey Morgan beat E. E. Grimwads (walk over); E. E. Bisseker beat J. Lesser 6—3, 6—3; C. C. Walker beat G.C. Denham (walk over); A. W. Shallow beat S. Pearson 6—2, 6—2; D. S. Shallow beat H. C. Smith 6—2, 6—1; L. S. Deane beat B. K. Ord 6—0; P. Myles Reese beat G. C. Dey 6—2, 6—2; A. Weatherhead beat V. Dovetil 6—1, 6—1;

The first game between Z. Shimidza and J. A. Field attracted a great deal of attention the former being last year's champion.

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BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

PROGRESS IN WESTERN INDIA.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary), was held last evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Sir Henry Procter presiding.

Mr. Robert A. Adams, Secretary, read the ninety-fifth report of the society for the year ending November 30, 1913, which has already been published in the *Bombay Gazette*. The report was adopted on the motion of the Rev. R. M. Gray, seconded by the Rev. H Barrell. "That this meeting accept the report, with thankfulness to Almighty God for His continued favour, and that the report with the audited statement of accounts be published under the direction of the Committee.

"That the following gentlemen be the committee and officers for the ensuing year with power to fill vacancies.

The following were elected for the ensuing year: The Rev. D. Mackichan, president. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. Canon Heywood, Mr. A. R. King, the Hon. Sir Henry Procter and Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, vice-presidents. The Rev. R.M. Gray, Rev. Frank Hart, Canon Joshi, Rev. W Lee Clarke, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Rev. S Rahator, Rev. J.R. Cuthbert, Rev. W Hazen, Mr. T.R. Ponsford, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. B.N. Athavle, Mr. F. P. Horne, Lt. D. S. Johnstone, Mr. F. J. Page, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Mr. C. H. Roberts and Mr. W. L. Weldon, committee, Mr. T. T. Wright (Hon. Auditor) and Mr. R. A. Adams (Secretary and Treasurer).

REV. D. MACHICHAN.

Rev. D. Machichan, President of the Auxiliary, in supporting the resolutions of appointments said they were impressed by the fact that the work of the society was growing apace. The progress of Christianity in India was very great owing to the expansion of the Bible Society. He was glad to see from the report that the contributions were good. The past year had been the year of centenary celebrations, and he hoped that the future report would be a record one.

Sir Henry Procter said the speeches to which they had listened and the report they had heard had given them a good idea of the work carried on by the Bible Society and the great development which had taken place since it had started. In Western India alone the circulation for the first ten years of its existence, 1813-1823, was 5,339. In 1909 it was 128,778 and in 1913 1,78,120 copies. Those figures only referred to the Western India District, but the same development was going on all over the world, and as an instance he might mention that while in 1909 the Bible was being translated into 418 languages it had increased to 450 languages in 1912. If they had been asked to define the work of the Bible Society they might say that it was a work to enable Christians to share with others their most valuable possession, which was a knowledge of God and of His Son.

As regards contributions, he was glad to say that in Western India they had increased to Rs. 10,012 for 1913 from Rs. 2,663 in 1908.

LOTTERY CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST TELEGRAPH CLUB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

The Chief Court of Lower Burma to-day disposed of a reference by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the case of the King-Emperor versus A. J. Cooke, H. Henderson, J. Shead, F. H. Snow and T. D'Silva, who were unanimously acquitted by the jury of two charges of keeping a place or office for drawing a lottery without the authority of Government and of publishing proposals to pay sums of money contingent on the purchase of tickets. The magistrate dissented from the verdict and considered that the accused ought to be convicted.

Sir Henry Hartnoll and Justice Ormond, who formed the Bench, set aside the verdict of the jury as being manifestly wrong, and convicted all the accused, who were sentenced each to a fine of Rs. 2,000 or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. On the second charge Cooke and D'Silva were also found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each or seven days' simple imprisonment.

The officiating Chief Judge in the course of a lengthy judgment, held that the accused kept the premises, 294, Dalhousie-street, for the purpose of drawing a lottery. The prosecution had made out *prima facie* that the lottery was never authorised and that the verdict of the jury was manifestly wrong. As regards the second head of the charge, there was clear evidence that the drawing lists would be distributed at the entrance to the club premises indiscriminately by those who wanted them and that the drawing would be witnessed by people of all nationalities and the lists sent by post to members who requisitioned for them. Evidence was ample to convict Cooke and D'Silva on the second charge for publishing the proposals. In regard to the sentence, His Honor thought, pending the disposal of this case the lottery should have been stopped altogether. The case was not one for a nominal sentence, and His Honor found Cooke and D'Silva guilty of having on May 22, and July 22, 1912, and May 22, 1913, published the proposals to pay sums on contingency relative to or applicable to the drawing of tickets in a lottery not authorised by the Government by publishing lists of drawings and directed them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each for each of the three offences committed, or seven days' simple imprisonment. Justice Ormond, in a separate judgment, agreed with Justice Hartnoll.

A NEW RUBY MINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

A new mine of the Burma Ruby Mines Company was opened on Saturday at Vadley, a few miles from Mogok. Amongst the visitors were Sir Carl and Lady Meyer who are on a visit to the mines of which the former was chairman.

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH LAND PROBLEM.

LORD DERBY AND BARON DE FOREST.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than this mail:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the Liberal Land Report Baron De Forest declared that the Earl of Derby held at Bootle, adjoining Liverpool, land valued at between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. The Earl thereupon offered to sell to the Baron his Bootle estates for £1,500,000, and last week the Baron accepted the offer. In his letter the Baron remarked that the site of Bootle was bought by the Derby family in 1724 for £7,000, and that the annual income for it to-day is not less than £100,000.

The Earl of Derby, in reply, complains that whereas the memorandum upon which his offer to sell the Bootle estate was based stated in the clearest words that the estimated value referred to the present time, Baron De Forest advances impossible conditions and demands besides the land, every sum received by the Earl or his predecessors from sales, fines, and mortgages for the past 200 years.

Baron De Forest, in a rejoinder, declares that the Earl ought to have stated that the estate since the outset had made a profit of from £3,000,080 to £4,000,000 in increment values.

REVIVAL OF CHINESE CEREMONIES.

Pekin, Feb. 9.

Despite protests from the representatives of the Christian denominations, President Yuan Shih Kai has issued a decree whereby provision has been made for the "worship of Heaven" during the winter solstice with the offering up of sacrificial oxen to Confucius. The decree provides for the offering up of this sacrifice twice a year. Local officials will also be allowed to "worship Heaven," and the people, who were hitherto debarred from this worship will be permitted to worship in their homes. Another decree issued guarantees religious freedom. The revival of Imperial ceremonies is regarded as the most reactionary step yet taken by the President.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLE IN FRANCE

Rome, Feb. 9.

The French Prelates have protested to the Pope against the language recently used towards them by Father Santa. The latter was sent to France as Apostolic Visitor without the knowledge of the Archbishop of Paris, and he deposed the Superior-General of the Brothers of the St. Vincent de Paul Society on the ground that his rule was weak. The members of the order protested against the summary deposition of their leader, and painful scenes marked the ceremony at which Father Santa announced his decision. One hundred of the brothers have asked to be released from membership of the order.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

London, Feb. 9

While presiding on Saturday at a dinner given by medical men in honour of Dr. C. Addison, Liberal M. P. for the Horton Division of Shoreditch, Mr. Lloyd George (Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated that 20,000 out of the 32,500 doctors in Great Britain were serving on the medical panels under the National Insurance Act. The 20,000, however, included duplicates serving on more than one panel. During the past year the Government had distributed among the doctors £4,500,000, an average of about £230 each. The average amount secured by each of the doctors in some of the big cities were as follow:—London, £330; Birmingham, £330; Manchester, £295; Liverpool, £370; Dublin, £230.

PLAY CAUSES RIOTS.

London, Feb. 9.

Twenty persons have been arrested in connection with the riotous attacks made upon the theatrical company producing the Rev. James Hannay's play, "General John Regan," at Westport, in County Mayo, Ireland. The rioters objected to the play on the ground that the fictitious town of Ballymoy, mentioned in it, was really Westport, and as the references to Ballymoy were the reverse of flattering the residents of Westport felt aggrieved.

GERMAN WAR TAX.

Berlin, Feb. 9.

The contribution of Krupp and Co. to the war tax will amount to £300,000 for the past year, which is estimated as being equivalent to the profits derived by the firm from the increased orders for gun making. Frau Krupp's contribution amounts to £250,000.

RUSSIAN GUN-MAKING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.

Schneider and Co., the famous gun-making firm established at Creusot, in France, have signed a new contract in connection with the Russian Arms Factory. The French company has advanced the requisite working capital, and it is stated that the German element has been excluded from the undertaking.

ESPIONAGE.

Paris, Feb. 9.

Theodore Bugard, who is said to be a German artillery officer, was arrested at Toulon yesterday on a charge of having been in possession of annotated staff maps relating to the defence of several garrison towns in the east of France, in addition to letters showing that he has had relations with Germany for the past 15 years.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Washington, Feb. 9.

A notable improvement in the relations between the United States and Japan is believed to have resulted from the passage of the Burnett Immigration Bill. Reports from Tokio state that a good deal impression has been created by the refusal to include in the Bill provision for the exclusion of Japanese.

ARMAMENTS.

SIR EDWARD GREY UPON THE INCREASE.

A GENERAL WARNING.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was the guest of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at dinner on February 3, delivered an important speech upon the armaments question.

There was one thing (said the Foreign Secretary in acknowledging the toast of his health) which pressed upon the springs of industry, and if it continued must, in the long run, be a serious factor in diminishing the purchasing power for such things as Lancashire trade was interested in, and which operated in time of peace; and that was the enormously growing expenditure in the great countries of the world—yes, and in the small countries too—upon armaments. Sir Edward continued:

"I am not going to reveal any secrets about the Navy Estimates of this year. I could, of course, tell you several things about them. I could assure you that they will be such as will adequately safeguard the interests of this country, and that on the other hand, they will not be such as to support any aggressive policy, and many other commonplaces of that kind, which you may take as said. On the other hand, I do not know that I have anything comforting to say about the expenditure on armaments. I can, of course, tell you that I cannot confirm—quite the contrary—the sensational stories which have been about that the Cabinet is likely to find itself unable to agree upon the Navy Estimates of the year. I am not sure even that this is a comforting statement to everybody. There will be those who will assume that the Cabinet is about to agree on Navy Estimates which from every point will be adequate. Neither of these classes will be comforted. And then there are those who find life less interesting, and its prospects less attractive if the Cabinet is in agreement than when they think it is going to differ. I can, of course, enlarge on an eloquent denunciation of the waste of excessive expenditure on armaments. I have come as near eloquence as I ever came in my life in the House of Commons on that subject, but if I did that now we should not find ourselves very much further forward to-morrow morning. I might also attempt to approach eloquence in dealing with the importance of maintaining the Navy at sufficient strength to discharge our responsibilities and safeguard the country; but is anyone the better off the next morning for that?"

ANALYSING THE CAUSE.

He would like instead to analyse a little the cause of the great expenditure, which was really a cosmopolitan matter. That, in fact, was its serious side. The Foreign Secretary went on:

"It is not a British matter alone, but of European interest. It is the cumulative effect of the expenditure of the countries in Europe together upon the prospects of Europe. I think the five great nations, that is the five great Continental nations, have increased by eighty millions in their military expenditure and thirty-five millions in their naval expenditure. It is no relief that we are bound to look at it as a naval question. We must look at it in full. It is no relief to Europe to save on its naval expenditure and increase on its military expenditure. The effect is the same in regard to one as in regard to the other. In regard even to military we have increased in recent years. In regard to the naval we have increased, and enormously increased, and it was impossible with all this expenditure going on in Europe in regard to both military and naval matters that we should remain entirely free from expense, and, of course, it stands to reason with us that it should take place on the Navy, which stands to us as the Army does to Continental nations. One thing about the situation is this, that whilst any large increase in the building programme of any great country in Europe has a stimulating effect upon the expenditure in other countries, it does not follow that a slackening in the expenditure in one country produces a diminution in the expenditure of others.

"There seems to be a sort of idea abroad, a very misleading one, and I think an unconscious one, but I think you get the general impression that there is in Europe as a whole an idea that this is a race with some prize to be won at the end of it. It is a most misleading idea, but supposing it exists consciously or unconsciously, it does not follow that if the leading horse slackened off and that the slackening was due to exhaustion, it does not follow that the effect would be a slackening on the part of others; it might be a stimulating one. Whilst British naval expenditure is a great factor in the naval expenditure of Europe, the forces that are making for that increase are really beyond control. I will admit we had some responsibility in building the first Dreadnought. No doubt we are open to the criticism that we set the example, but that is many years ago, and I think even that criticism may be qualified by saying that at the time when we built the first Dreadnought Dreadnoughts were in the air, and they would somehow or other have come upon the water if we had not been the first to put them there.

THE WASTEFUL "DREADNOUGHT" ERA.

"We are open to some criticism on that point, but at the present moment whatever is causing the increase in the expenditure on Dreadnoughts in Europe it is going on without reference to England at all. The ships which Germany is going to lay down are being laid down under a naval law which cannot be altered, which was laid down many years ago by the Reichstag, and which cannot be altered by anything we can do. Take France, Austria, Russia, and Italy, and ask them why they are building Dreadnoughts. I don't think you can say in regard to any of them that they are building because of us. If we shut down our programme altogether and desist from building anything this year or build nothing the year afterwards, I don't think it would cause any alteration in shipbuilding in Europe. What its indirect consequences might be later on—well, I will not dogmatise on that, but it is a matter of considerable speculation. The consequences might be favourable, and they might be very unfavourable, and for us to make an enormous reduction of our naval expenditure when there was no certainty that it was going to have a corresponding effect on the rest of Europe would be staking too much on a gambling chance. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, I do think this 'Dreadnought' era is one to be deplored and very wasteful. I should like to know what verdict history will pronounce upon it in future, and I trust it may pass in time for history to pronounce on it in our own lifetime.

"Well, the feeling of dislike of excessive expenditure is especially strong in this country, stronger in this country than many other countries in Europe at the present moment. I want to emphasise that fact because I want to make this comment on it. We are going to have a great deal of discussion in Parliament about expenditure, and that feeling of regret about the amount of our naval expenditure felt in this country so widely will find strong expression. I would like the strong expression it finds to do good abroad, and not harm, and if it is not to do harm it must be insisted that the motive must not be mistaken. We are not calling out more loudly than others because we are most hurt. It is not that we feel the financial strain more than others. On the contrary, we feel it least, and I wish somebody would work out, taking the last ten years, from the financial point of view, some comparison of the leading countries of Europe, what is their rate of taxation per head of the population, what is the incidence of that taxation, whether direct or indirect, what are the sums which each of the countries has been able to devote to social reform, and, last but not least, what in the great countries of Europe during the last ten years has been the increase or decrease of national debt for unproductive purposes. A comparative statement of that kind, I am sure, would show that we are not calling attention to the excessive burden of the expenditure on armaments because the financial pressure has been felt mostly in this country.

"Then why are we doing it? The reason is that we are a business country, and we are penetrated with the sense of the unproductiveness of that expenditure. We are shocked as business men with the sense of the waste of it, and we are filled as business men with the apprehension of the effect it will have not upon our own credit, but upon the credit of Europe, in which each country, however financially sound it is, has a vital interest; and because, as thinking men, we have the foreboding that in the long run exceptional expenditure on armaments carried to an excessive degree must lead to catastrophe, and may even sink the ship of European prosperity and civilisation."

THE REAL MAXIM FOR GOOD RELATIONS.

It was natural now to ask what was to be done, and there he was bound to say at the present moment he could see very little except keeping our own expenditure within the limits of national safety and obligations to other parts of the Empire. It had been suggested we should make appeals to other countries to enter into mutual arrangements for reduction of expenditure on armaments. We had in the course of the last few years made appeals—individual Ministers had made appeals—every one of which he endorsed—some of which, indeed, had been initiated by him and made by him to other countries. But he thought in foreign affairs they must modify the maxim of doing unto others as they themselves would be done by. Sir Edward continued:

"It is often misleading in dealing with foreign nations. It would be much better to alter that maxim and to put it this way: If you wish to please foreign nations and to get on well with them do unto them as they would be done by. That is the real maxim for good relations between foreign Powers. It is no good making to them appeals which they will not welcome and are not prepared to receive. We have to bear in mind that in a large part of the Continent of Europe, at any rate in many great countries of Europe, they still regard their expenditure on armaments as an internal affair, and resent as an intrusion demands from any foreign country that their expenditure on armaments should be open to discussion or arrangement.

"It is felt by us that we must wait till other great countries in Europe are penetrated with the same feelings that we ourselves have with regard to the desirability of arresting the expenditure on armaments. We have in this country a Norman Angell Society which produces most attractive and forcible arguments appealing strongly to the intellect on this question of armaments and of war generally. They meet with great success amongst us, I trust in time they will meet with success on the Continent also. But it is not enough to get things into people's heads; you have got to get them into their feelings as well before they become really operative; and it has occurred to me sometimes that the schoolmaster can teach things which the lecturer cannot.

"Is there any schoolmaster who is going to perform this task in Europe? Well, the one schoolmaster who can perform it is finance. The pressure of finance is the one thing which will bring home to people the desirability of diminishing the probability of war, and of keeping within bounds the competition in expenditure upon armaments, and if I see little that is hopeful at the present moment I cannot help thinking that we must be approaching the time when the pressure of finance will alter the perspective and bring about a point of view in Europe generally with regard to expenditure on armaments which may produce an atmosphere, perhaps no long time ahead, which may make the chances of an agreement between the nations for an arrest of expenditure in armaments very much greater than it is at the present moment."

APPOINTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Mr. Graham officiates as Accountant General, Burma, vice Mr. Newmarch proceeding on seventeen months' leave. Mr. N. G. Basu officiates as Accountant General, Bengal, vice Mr. Tomkins.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the Bacteriological Department by fifteen new appointments.

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New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
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31st January, 1912..... Rs	8,00,000
30th April, " .....Rs	24,00,000
31st July, " .....Rs.	52,00,000
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SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER.

AN APPRECIATION BY LORD SYDENHAM.

In the course of a long letter in the *Spectator*, Lord Sydenham writes of the late Sir William Lee-Warner:—Very few Indian Civilians of his day had such a broad training in the varied spheres of administration. Early in his career he was called upon to superintend public instruction in Berar, and, later, to serve on an Education Commission and to hold the Directorship of Education in Bombay. The insight thus gained into Indian ways of thought and Indian needs was invaluable, and throughout his life there was no subject which interested him more keenly than that of education. As Private Secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, and Political Officer in several important Native States, he was brought into direct contact with the most fascinating side of the life of India. The Native States are the closest links with the distant past, rich in historical associations, and still instinct with the spirit of the East slowly responding to Western influences. In them, the merits and defects of traditional methods of government could be studied, and the truest appreciation of Indian characteristics could be formed.

THE SPELL OF OLD INDIA.

The spell of old India penetrated deeply into Lee-Warner's mind and maintained its hold to the last. His "Protected Princes of India" is a mine of authoritative information in regard to the relations arising from treaties, law, and custom between self-governed India and the paramount Power. On his advice I read the book carefully before landing in India, and I derived from it instruction of the greatest value in dealing with the intricate affairs of the very numerous Native States under the Government of Bombay. There was no stouter champion of the rights and dignities of Princes and Chiefs than Lee-Warner, and to the delicate political questions which arise from time to time he brought rare knowledge and ready sympathy. As Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, he saw the working of the central administrative machine and supplemented his district experience; but, like all good officials in India, he never confined his activities to his office files, and he was able to find time to initiate and to organize schemes of public beneficence which endure.

AN ARDENT EDUCATIONIST.

As an ardent educationist, he was strongly drawn towards the increasing class which receives school and college training—the class upon which the future of India must largely depend. He realized the need of inculcating a sense of civic duty, based upon accurate knowledge of essential civic facts, which systems of public education are too apt to ignore. In "The Citizen of India" he strove to supply this want. The little work is an excellent compendium of common knowledge which every educated Indian should have by heart, and he felt disappointment that it was not utilized as a general text-book. In some political quarters the object was resented, and for scholastic purposes a division into two or three separate primers would have been an advantage, but many of the most thoughtful Indians perfectly realized the need which Lee-Warner sought to meet, and, following his lead, Indian writers have produced books of the same class. I earnestly endeavoured to aid to the State curriculum the teaching which his great experience dictated, and I hope that the want will no longer exist.

LITERARY ABILITY.

Like Sir Alfred Lyall, Lee-Warner had a strong literary bent, which found expression even during the strenuous life of an Indian Civil Servant. Later, when a member of the Council of the Secretary of State, he wrote much and well. His Life of Lord Dalhousie—a veritable labour of love—was a serious undertaking for an always busy man. His wide knowledge of Indian history and Indian character here found great opportunities. The sense of justice to be redressed appealed strongly to his innate chivalry, and he created for us a striking picture of the great Viceroy who was stricken to death in the service of India, and who suffered detraction in silence. The Life of Sir Henry Norman made another notable addition to Anglo-Indian history during critical times, and alike in reviews and on platforms Lee-Warner strove to spread knowledge of the land that he loved and of British responsibilities towards the Indian people.

He left India in 1902, and I do not believe that anyone, after returning to England, can fully realize the changes which even five years now bring about. In our correspondence I felt that his India was not quite that in which I lived; but his breadth of view and generosity of temperament prevented him from being reactionary, and he always endeavoured to take up the new point of view which I tried to present. Like all men who feel strongly he expected reasoned opinions from others, and he would never accept without protest what he believed to be wrong.

HIS STERN UPRIGHTNESS.

Sternly upright, he could not conceal his intense dislike of intrigue in any form, and his outspoken condemnation may have seemed to indicate a certain hardness of character. But Indians had no better friend, and he was always ready to help and sympathize in their difficulties. He felt deeply for the friendless and tempted students in England, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the improved conditions now existing. Shortly before his fatal illness he accidentally met two young Indian boys to whom his heart warmed. He stopped and questioned them with kindly interest, delighted to find that they came from Kathiawar, the congeries of Native States to which he was strongly attached. Latterly he exerted himself on behalf of the fund for educating the children of the domiciled classes and Eurasians, who, he strongly felt, have special claims upon the British people. In him India has lost a staunch friend with a rare knowledge of her history and her characteristics, while those who had the privilege of knowing him are deprived of the inspiring example of a strenuous and steadfast life devoted to the service of humanity.

TO THE SOUTH POLE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

SHIPS AND MEN SELECTED.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is now rapidly completing his arrangements for his great Imperial Antarctic Expedition. The famous explorer is a brilliant organizer. Nothing is left to chance, and every detail, even the most minute, is dealt with as if the fate of the expedition depended entirely upon it.

During the present week several important decisions have been arrived at.

The Polaris, renamed the Endurance will be employed on the Weddell Sea side of the Antarctic under the command of Captain J. K. Davis, who is in charge of the Mawson Expedition ship Aurora, now on the return voyage to Australia.

THE MEN.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, head of the expedition, aged 39;

Mr. Frank Wild, second in command and surveyor, 39;

Mr. George Marston, artist and in charge of clothing and sledges, 31;

Lieutenant A. E. Macintosh, probably leader of the Ross Sea depot party, 33;

Mr. A. Chestham, third officer on the Weddell Sea ship, 36;

Captain Orde Lees, Royal Marines, head of the motor school at Deal, expert Alpine climber and instructor in physical training, 35, who has accepted pending the decision of the Admiralty;

Mr. Ernest Joyce, in charge of dogs on Ross Sea side, 39; and

Captain J. K. Davis, in command of the Weddell Sea ship.

MOTOR-SLEDGES AND EQUIPMENT.

"These have been chosen," Sir Ernest Shackleton told a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "but there will, of course, be many others. For the scientific staff I have had applications from several members of the Scott expedition, and a number of them will certainly accompany me. Applications have also come from members of Dr. Mawson's present expedition. If the permission of the Admiralty is obtained, officers and men from the naval side of the Scott expedition will constitute the ship's staff on the Ross Sea.

"At the present moment I am engaged with Messrs. Wild and Marston in going through the details of the construction of the motor-sledges and tent equipment. In March we shall go to the north of Norway to try them out. There we hope to find conditions similar to those prevailing in the Antarctic, though with a higher temperature."

"What about dogs?

"I hope to have about a hundred and twenty. Unfortunately they are very expensive now, the best running to £40 each. I shall get them from Alaska, where the best are bred now.

"How many offers of service have you had?

"Well over two thousand, and I have given, and continue to give, close personal consideration to every application. That is the least a man has a right to expect when he offers to go with men on such an expedition. Experience and physical condition are the essential qualifications. The most valuable men are those with previous experience, and so far as age is concerned I think thirty and upwards is the best age. There have been cases of older men. Peary was fifty-three at the time of his last expedition. The men enrolled you will notice range between thirty and forty-one.

THE LOAN OF OFFICERS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has recently had interviews with Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely with regard to the loan of officers and men, and both at the Admiralty and the War Office he has met with every consideration. The War Office has promised valuable help in connection with the aeroplane sledges and all scientific tests that may be required, as well as with the supremely important question of food values.

At the offices of the expedition in New Burlington-street this week piles of skins and woven fabrics have been subjected to the severest tests. The effects of water, snow freezing, and rough usage are each ascertained by Mr. Marston and Mr. Wild, who are also devoting close attention to the design of the clothing to be worn by the members of the expedition.

The main plans are for the decision of the leader of the expedition alone, and when asked if they had undergone any change, Sir Ernest replied, "None whatever."

THE DOMINIONS COMMISSION.

The report of the Dominions Commission is arousing widespread interest, says a Sydney message, especially the passages dealing with immigration and cable services. While State immigration officials are much disturbed by the criticisms of the Commission, most unofficial workers, particularly those connected with the British Immigration League, welcome the impartial advice, while the *Herald* takes as "an example of the accuracy of observation and the appropriate nature of the criticism the Commission's account of the emigration question and its impact upon the rural development problem." The *Herald*, however, voicing much private comment, questions the suggestion made in the report that Northern Australia should be colonized with Maltese, and adds "We welcome most of all immigrants of British race, and after them immigrants of Teutonic continental race." In the matter of cable rates the president of the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent merchants strongly approve the recommendations made by the Commission that rates should be reduced, especially for family use, while believing that a faster mail service is as yet unnecessary. It is extremely probable that the Commonwealth land-line charges will be reduced as the result of the Commission's criticism, but feeling is constantly growing stronger that no satisfactory readjustment of cable rates will be possible until the gap in the Pacific cable route eastwards from Montreal shall have been filled by a State-owned Atlantic cable with the necessary land communications.

THE EASTERN MAILS.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

POST OFFICE OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

Bearing on the existing mail contracts with the P. and O. Company, some interesting evidence was given before the Dominions Royal Commission by Mr. Edward Crabb, C.B., the Second Secretary to the General Post Office. This evidence has just been published in a Blue Book, and it will be read with the more interest because it affects the Indian Mail Service to some extent.

Mr. Crabb was asked by the Chairman: How does the statutory rate at which mails should be conveyed compare with the ordinary rates on valuable freight? Is it very much in excess of what is got for ordinary freight?—We have not any very definite information about the rates for valuable freight; they are probably a matter of bargaining between shippers and consignors, but I should think the statutory rate would be equivalent to a high rate for freight.

What does it work out at per ton?—We make it work out at £224 per ton for letters and post-cards.

What does the Postal Union rate for sea distances over 50 miles work out at?—It works out at over £300 per ton.

So that these rates constitute a very valuable prize if given to the fastest ship on the berth?—Yes.

POSITIONS OF OUTSIDE LINES.

Therefore competition for obtaining a portion of the postal traffic would be a distinct stimulus to outside lines to furnish fast regular sailings?—Lines outside the present mail contractors if they are going to compete and if they are to build ships at all comparable to those run by the Peninsular and Oriental and by the Orient (I mean any or the faster ships), would have to build a new fleet; otherwise the ships which are now conveying the mails are still the fastest.

They would have to build a new fleet if they intended to compete for the postal contract?—Yes.

But they would only have to build new vessels if they intended to come in occasionally?—They would have to build one or two, and even that would be a very expensive matter if they were building them simply to capture a somewhat small proportion of the mail.

Under the present arrangement, that inducement to build fast vessels does not exist?—I presume you are thinking more particularly of the Peninsular and Oriental Service. If any shipping company wishes to tender for the Eastern Service supposing that the Eastern Service remains under anything like existing conditions, that company will have to contemplate the possibility of being called upon to build a new fleet between the present time and the time when the contract is decided.

18-KNOT LINES.

And that would involve the construction of how many vessels?—I should not like to say. The P. and O. have ten vessels of 18½ knots—I dare say less would do—the Orient have seven vessels of 18 knots.

And in effect is the competition for a share in the subsidy limited to companies who either have or are prepared to build a large fleet of that kind?—It appears to be limited to companies that can in any way meet the requirements of the contract. You have used the inhabitants of India and Australia to have their mails delivered at a certain speed and with a certain regularity, and it would undoubtedly be felt very severely if we entered into a contract which did anything to deprive them of those facilities.

Now with regard to the cost of the Overland Mail, sending the mails across Europe to Brindisi, we have had, of course, to consider the merits of the alternative routes by the Cape and otherwise, and I should like to have your view regarding the advantages of Brindisi, and also to know what the additional cost of Brindisi is, and I include Taranto (the port for Australian mails for the Orient Co.)?—The additional cost is about £60,000 paid to France and about £40,000 to Italy really for the mail service—a special train—but the system of payment is based on the Postal Union plan, a charge per kilogramme on letters and parcels respectively, and it varies.

A GAIN OF TWO OR THREE DAYS.

So that in fact having to send mails by Brindisi and Taranto costs you £100,000 per year more than those same mails would do if sent by the sea route?—I could not estimate it exactly; the cost is very much heavier, if I might be permitted to leave it there. On the other hand you get the increased speed.

You get a gain of what?—Two or three days.

I think you have given us figures showing that if the mails at present carried by the Suez route to and from Australasia were conveyed wholly by sea at shipping rates, the saving would be approximately £165,000 a year?—Approximately.

About how much more?—The loss on the penny postage is running up to over £200,000 a year, and if you add the penny postage to the United States of America, a good deal more.

Have you ever worked out how much that comes to for each letter?—We estimate that the cost of sending a letter to Australia and that of dealing with the reply in this country amounts to over 2d. per ounce rate. The lowest practical amount in British currency which would be remunerative is, therefore, 2 1-2d.

CANAL FACILITIES.

I think it has been contended that one reason why you have not got a greater speed on the Australian and New Zealand route is because the Suez Canal cannot put through larger boats than are at present engaged in it, say, 12,000 tons?—Yes.

And because you cannot make your boats larger you cannot increase the speed?—Yes.

That does not seem to be borne out by the Atlantic experience?—The Atlantic boats are very much larger than 12,000 tons.

That is true, but in 1890 you appear to have had Atlantic boats of 8,000 tons running regularly at 20 knots?—I cannot comment upon it, because I do not remember; I take it from you, but I have no doubt that the speed of vessels on the P. and O. line could be increased, but I do not know.

It seems curious that on the Atlantic so far back as 1889 anyway the mails were carried across the Atlantic at 20 knots and to-day they are only carried to Australia at 15 knots?—The Atlantic service with the racing boats is a passenger service with very little cargo. The P. and O. is a cargo service as well as a passenger service. The "Olympic," at present the biggest of the Transatlantic boats, carries, perhaps, about 500 tons of cargo that is not passengers' luggage.

AN "OUTRAGEOUS" DIFFERENCE.

That is perfectly true, but in speeding up the boats to the East the chances are that the passenger trade would be worked up in the same way as the Atlantic trade has been worked up, and that there would not be the necessity possibly when that was done to carry anything more than passengers and mails and very valuable cargo. It seems reasonable that the same influence would have the same end.

May I ask what it is you suggest in that connection in regard to the mail contract?

What is running in my mind is this, that it seems to me to be more or less outrageous that mails and passengers should be carried to Australia in these modern days at 15 knots when they can go at 20 knots across the Atlantic!—Is there not something in this—in America, there is an Anglo-Saxon population of 100,000,000 within comparatively easy reach of these islands, and you have an enormous passenger traffic, and people who can and will pay any amount of money and pay for speed. In Australia there is a similar population, not of 100,000,000, but of 7 or 8 millions, and there is not the same pressure on the companies to supply fast boats.

(Sir Rider Haggard.) It is 5½ millions excluding New Zealand, I think?—I thought it was 7,000,000.

(Mr. Bowring.) It is 5½ millions.—That makes a greater difference.

But there is such a difference in the speed, Canada can get a boat running at 18 or 19 knots and Australia gets them running hardly 15.—But the distance is enormously longer.

And they only get to 15 knots at the enormous outlay of £360,000 a year—If you are talking of 19 knot Canadian boats you must talk of 18½ knot P. and O. boats; you are talking in the one case of the maximum speed and in the other the average effective speed in running. No captain would run his boat at its maximum speed the whole way from here to Australia, or he would have to dry dock her when he got her to Australia.

I do not think that follows.—In any case the Post Office could not make their bargain with him. If 18½ knots were the maximum speed of the boat, we could not make a bargain with him that he was to take the mails at 18½ knots, because he would have no margin.

And that would be increased to £200,000 a year if all the mails to and from Australasia were carried in this manner?—Yes.

Have any alternative routes for the present Brindisi and Suez routes been considered by the Post Office for the carriage of mails to and from Australasia?—We considered other ports; we considered Marseilles, and Reggio was suggested once; we considered sending them through Switzerland and we considered Salonica, and none of them were held to be as good as Brindisi.

Do you see the probability in the near future of any alternative route being equally good or preferable to that?—No; one can hardly say what will happen at Salonica, but to send the mails to Salonica would be sending them across a much larger number of countries, and each country would have to be paid, so that the expense would be very much higher.

The objections to Brindisi would be increased in the case of Salonica, comparing both routes to the all-sea route where the mails would be carried in British vessels?—Yes.

CAPE ROUTE MUCH LONGER.

Comparing that route with the possibilities of the Cape route to Australia, what would you say?—The Cape route is much longer and you have not ships of the requisite speed running on the Cape route.

Have you considered at all the possibility of creating a Cape-Australasia route as an alternative to the present Suez route?—A small amount of parcel load is sent by the Cape at present, but talking of the letter mails, we think it would be impossible.

Why do you think it would be impossible?—Because it is so much longer and because you have not the vessels.

Are you quite correct in saying it is much longer?—It is some hundreds of miles longer.

Assuming the possibility of covering the distance in approximately the same time, do you consider an all-ocean route of that character has large advantages over the trans-Europe or trans-Mediterranean route or not?—I doubt whether it has; by having a trans-European or trans-Asiatic route you get the advantage of a service which can be used for the Indian mails as well as for the other.

(By Mr. Bowring.) By the present method through Suez, do you derive quite a revenue from the foreign countries—from France and Italy?—Yes.

Do they send many of their letters by the British subsidised boats?—Yes.

How do they pay?—They pay the Postal Union rates.

And it works out at about £224 a ton?—I had some figures, but I have not brought them with me. I can say, however, that the foreign countries' contribution is going up.

Does the amount of the postage in or about cover the cost of transit by steamer, that is to say, does a penny cover the cost of transporting the letter?—To Australia? By no means or anything like. The answer to a statement which begins by saying. "A letter can be sent to Sydney for a penny; why, therefore, should not you do something else comparable with inland postage," is that a letter cannot be sent to Sydney for a penny; we charge a penny and pay out more.

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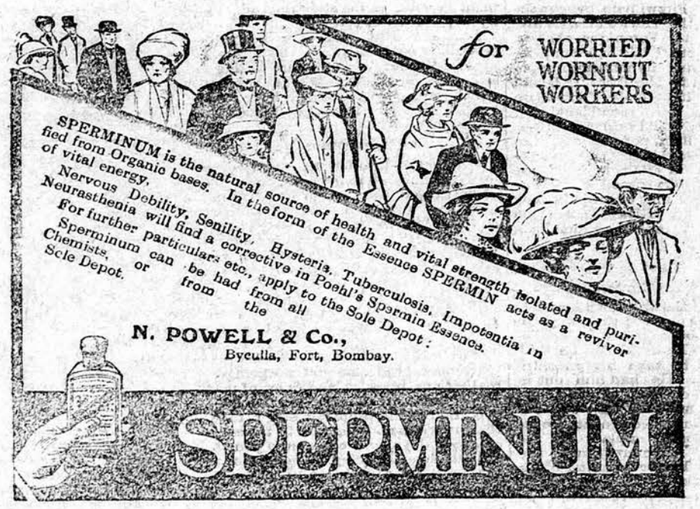
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EDITOR SENT TO PRISON.

THE LESLIE MELVILLE DIVORCE SUIT.

CONTEMPT BY A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Justice Horridge made an order for the attachment of Mr. Frank Harris, of *Modern Society*, on the ground that he had been responsible for the publication in that journal of some paragraphs likely to be to the prejudice of Lord Fitzwilliam, who is cited as a co-respondent in the pending divorce suit between Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Melville. An application was also made that Mr. Dykes, manager of a branch of the firm which printed *Modern Society*, should also be committed for contempt, but Mr. Justice Horridge was satisfied that he knew nothing of the nature of the articles, and his lordship made no order against him.

Referring to Mr. Harris, the Judge said that he regarded two of the paragraphs as a serious reflection on the character of Lord Fitzwilliam and they were calculated to interfere with and prejudice him in the eyes of those who might have otherwise taken part in the trial with fair and unbiased minds. He therefore made the order, with costs. Mr. Harris was at once removed from the Court in the custody of the tipstaff.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who made the application, submitted that articles more calculated to prejudice and more certain to injure Lord Fitzwilliam in the eyes of any jury than the ones he was going to read it was impossible to conceive. Proceedings were pending between Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Melville, and misconduct was charged with two co-respondents, one of whom was Lord Fitzwilliam. The writer chose to adopt the presumption that Lord Fitzwilliam was guilty, and then proceeded to discuss the matter from that point of view.

THE ARTICLES COMPLAINED OF.

Counsel then read the articles complained of.

"How Lord Fitzwilliam Escaped the Boredom of the Biggest House in England—Lord Fitzwilliam is, of course, one of our richest peers and a very keen sportsman, for he is a M.F.H. both in England and Ireland, having a pack of his own at Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and another at Coollattin in Ireland. Left an orphan as a boy, he was brought up by a very martinet of the old school, the late Lord Fitzwilliam, his grandfather, who would never allow anybody to sit down in his presence until he had bidden them to do so, and in consequence young Lord Milton married at the old earl's bidding—well "before he knew his own mind." When war did not offer opportunities of freedom, Lord Fitzwilliam knew how to make them. One of his smartest ideas was that trip in the Veronique to the Pacific in search of the 'Coc s Island treasure.' That the story of the treasure is a figment of the romantists' imagination is pretty well known, but it was good enough for Lord Fitzwilliam. Anyway, Lord Fitzwilliam bought the old steam tub the Harlech Castle and rechristened her the Veronique, shipped a crew of prospectors, laid in a complete mining plant and dynamiting apparatus, and sailed for the Treasure Island in the mid-Pacific. Lady Fitzwilliam was, of course, quite confident that Lord Fitzwilliam would return with not less than a million pounds' worth of gold and coin! Dear little soul!

"However, Lord Fitzwilliam did not sail on the ship, but turned up months after in Panama, and eventually took the ship at Costa Rica. Where he had been in the meantime remains a mystery.

LORD FITZWILLIAM AND THE VICEREGAL FLAPPER IN CALCUTTA.

". . . . If Lord Fitzwilliam has gone astray it is not for the want of good advice; probably it is the result of too much of it. Lord Lansdowne was one of the first to take his youthful 'ordship in hand. He had him out in Calcutta as aide-de-camp almost before Lord Milton (as he then was) was out of his 'teens. But Government House was found too roomy a place for the twenty-year-old Viscount and the sixteen-year-old flapper daughter of his Excellency, so the future Earl Fitzwilliam's tenure of his attendance at the Viceregal Court lasted but a very few months.

"LADY WATERFORD'S ESCAPE FROM THE BOY AIDE-DE-CAMP.

"The daughter of the Lat-Sahib who has since been such a power in English politics eventually married that unfortunate Marquess of Waterford who, one dark winter's night a year or so ago, walked into the lake at Curraghmore, and was drowned. It was a lucky thing, anyway, for Lady Waterford that she escaped Lord Milton, for Lord Waterford, although no genius, was a sport, and a jolly decent sort, who coddled his wife as if she had been something peculiarly nutty from the Alhambra Revue. Anyway Lady Waterford to-day is better off than Lady Fitzwilliam, for doubtless either lady would prefer to see her husband honourably laid in his grave than figure in a miserable affair over another man's wife."

On a previous page there also appeared the following paragraphs:—

"From the time Lord Hamilton of Dalzell went astray, followed so soon by Sir Schomberg McDonnell and his flapper, their Majesties have had their confidence in everybody about them hopelessly destroyed.

"IS LORD FITZWILLIAM A BADLY-USED MAN OR A SLY DOG?"

"The final blow to their faith in humankind is the petition of Mr. Leslie Melville! Lord Fitzwilliam, if guilty, must be a sly dog, because at the time King George and Queen Mary were enjoying his hospitality last summer in Yorkshire, not a soul knew anything about the little trouble at Wentworth Woodhouse, and Lord Fitzwilliam had always been regarded as one of the 'untouchables' of the nobility. Mrs. Leslie Melville is of course 'the lady in the case,' but what a story Lady Fitzwilliam could tell, anyway. The Marquess of Zetland, her father, has not been on visiting terms at Wentworth Woodhouse for a long time, and I hear that Lady Fitzwilliam is broken-hearted at the trouble over the coming Leslie Melville divorce, as, if Mr. Leslie Melville is successful, it will mean also the parting of the ways at Wentworth Woodhouse, and she and Lord Fitzwilliam will have to part under a decree of Sir Samuel Evans or one of the other divorce Judges."

The learned counsel asked what right had anyone to publish scurrilous falsehoods of that kind under the guise of discussion of the merits of a case still *sub judice*. Lady Fitzwilliam was, in fact, giving her husband every support in the matter.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Cecil Hayes, for Mr. Frank Harris, said if the paragraphs complained of had caused pain or annoyance, Mr. Frank Harris was as sorry as he could be and desire to express his regret. He desire to apologize for what he admitted was a slight contempt of Court. If the libel was only a slight contempt the parties ought to be left to their remedy at civil law. The comments complained of did not, he submitted, constitute a serious contempt. Mr. Frank Harris was not, in fact the editor of *Modern Society* and if it was thought he had in any way prejudiced Lord Fitzwilliam he desires to offer his most abject apologies to him and to the Court.

Mr. Douglas Hogg addressed the Court on behalf of the printer, and the Judge made an order for the attachment of Mr. Frank Harris, as stated above.

THE BOOTLE ESTATES.

LORD DERBY'S £1,500,000 OFFER ACCEPTED.

Baron de Forest, M.P. promptly responded to Lord Derby's offer to sell him his Bootle estate for a million and a half sterling. He accepts in the following piquant letter:

Gaddesby Hall, Near Leicester,
February 5th, 1914.

Dear Lord Derby—I see that in the course of your speech at Liverpool last Monday you took exception to my estimate in the Land Enquiry Committee's Report of the profit which your family estate has derived from the purchase of land in Bootle by the 10th Lord Derby; and that in support of your objection you have publicly offered to sell me the property in question for £1,500,000.

As you know, the memorandum in which the remarks of which you complain occur as a footnote deals with the question of land nationalisation; and the particular section to which the note is appended treats of the increment, of land value in general as affording one of the strongest arguments for the policy of nationalisation.

IT MEANS WHAT IT SAYS.

The case of Bootle was cited amongst a large number of other instances in which considerable increments have occurred. The reference to Bootle ran: "The site of the borough was bought in 1724 for about £7,000. The most conservative estimate of the annual income of the Derby estate from this property today may safely be put at not less than £100,000. The capital value—having regard to the under-development of the greater part of the area—cannot be put at less than between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000." This is not ambiguous. It means what is says—that the Derby estate has been increased by some £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 from the increment in value of the sites thus acquired by the tenth Lord Derby.

I take it that your offer is equally clear. The only meaning which can be attached to it is that you are willing to sell me for £1,500,000 the property which you complain that I have overestimated at from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000.

"I ACCEPT."

I accept your offer. In cases where, by sales, fines, or mortgages, the value of portions of the sites in question may have been already converted into cash, and the increment thus realised, you will of course transfer to me the equivalent of the value thus added to your estate, which is clearly part of the property in question.

My solicitor, as you will remember, is Mr. Philip Witham, of 1, Gray's Inn-square, W.C., to whom I should be glad if you would forward as soon as possible full details of the estate, with plans particulars of income and outgoings, of realisations by sales and fines, of mortgages, terms of leases and tenancies, condition of the property etc. I take it that he will hear from you in the course of a few days, and can assure you that he will do everything to facilitate and accelerate the completion of the transaction.

As your offer to me was made, not directly, but in public. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press.

I am,
Yours truly,
DE FOREST.

The Earl of Derby.
Knowsley Hall. Prescot, Lancs.

Baron de Forest, who is a naturalised Englishman, was the adopted son of the late Baron Hirsch, whose huge fortune he inherited. He is M. P. for West Ham (North).

THE POPE AND THE TANGO.

The *Catholic Herald of India* publishes a contradiction from its Rome correspondent of the story that His Holiness the Pope had witnessed the Tango and dismissed it as a sad amusement. The correspondent attacks "the poison daily administered to the unwary" by "the Jewish-Masonic Press," and says:—

The latest lie is, that the Holy Father in the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val and other Prelates had in the Borgia Rooms (see the infamous sting), a performance of the Tango specially danced for him! I cannot say more, I am disgusted at the mere thought. Poor Holy Father, how derided he is by this scurrilous gang.

The *Catholic Herald* adds:—The whole anecdote seemed to bear the stamp of the usual source of such Vatican news. The story is cunningly arranged—with the Venetian ring, to make it more "swallowable." The only drawback is that it is a complete "L I E.' from be inning to end. Our Rome correspondent, as our readers can see, is disgusted with it and well he may be. The French *La Croix*, on reading the story in the *Temps* wired to its Rome correspondent and received the same information our correspondent supplies. Thus wags the world. Anything that may belittle him whom millions of Catholics all over the world revere as the highest authority on earth, is immediately seized upon by certain newspapers as the thing to spread—and there are some of our Catholics who would swear by such papers.

SACK MURDER.

SUMNER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

After a trial lasting four days, George Sumner, or Ball, was found guilty at the Liverpool Assizes on February 5, of the atrocious murder of Miss Bradfield, whose body was discovered in a sack in a canal on Dec. 11, and Eltoft, his 18-year-old companion in the dock, was found guilty of being an accessory after the fact, Sumner was sentenced to death, and Eltoft to four years' penal servitude.

The jury recommended the younger prisoner to mercy on account of his youth, expressing the opinion that he was influenced by Sumner.

A crowd of over 5,000 people waited outside the court to hear the verdict.

LAST SCENE IN COURT.

The last scene of all in the great trial was dramatic. George Sumner, cool and composed to the last, stood between two warders and heard the verdict "Guilty" without flinching. The youth Eltoft seemed distressed. Both prisoners fixed their eyes anxiously on the slight crimson figure on the bench.

The court was packed. There were fewer women in court than in the earlier stages of the trial, but right in the centre of the public throng, a few yards behind the dock, sat Eltoft's mother, her face hidden in her hands and her body shaken by convulsive sobs.

"Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" The question was slowly spoken in the hushed court by the Clerk of Arraigns. Sumner, thrusting his chin over the dock rail somewhat defiantly, answered in a firm voice: "Only that I am innocent."

Eltoft, asked if he had anything to say, replied in broken tones: "I am not guilty of either felony or murder."

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

"It was a cruel and heartless murder," said Mr. Justice Atkin, addressing Sumner. "Your victim was a good woman. She was kind to you, and you murdered her and did away with her body under circumstances which are revolting, and which, in your present position, I will not dwell upon. For your crime there is but one penalty, which you must be prepared to pay."

Sumner stood unmoved as the death sentence was pronounced. A warder tapped him lightly on the shoulder, and he walked down the dock steps to the cells beneath.

Addressing Eltoft, the judge said that he had been found guilty of the very serious offence of assisting another in concealing his crime. "There is very little doubt," he said, "but that you knew this crime was committed, and your duty to your employer required that you should make the crime known."

"I have taken into account in the sentence the recommendation to mercy of the jury," the judge continued. "I have taken into account your youth and what may no doubt, be true, that you have been contaminated by the influence of the man who has been standing by you in the dock."

MOTHER'S DESPAIR.

The spectacle of her son being led away by stalwart warders, the long suspense of the trial, and the shock of hearing her son's fate proved too much for Eltoft's mother. A woman's shriek was heard above the buzz that now filled the court, and the mother was seen writhing in her seat. "Oh, you brute! Oh, you brute!" she shrieked between her sobs. The poor woman was led away by her husband, who had sat beside her during the trial.

Practically the whole day was absorbed by counsel's speeches and the judge's summing-up.

Mr. Lindon Riley, in his last appeal on behalf of Eltoft, dwelt at length on the strange experiment of reconstructing the crime in a medical surgery, where a man allowed himself to be tied and stitched up in a sack in the same way as Miss Bradfield. Mr. Riley submitted that this experiment showed there was ample time for one man alone to have done the deed.

"A MASTER OF CRIME."

In his address for the Crown Mr. Gordon Hewart pointed out that but for two comparatively trivial actions—the failing of the shutter, which directed attention to the prisoners outside the shop and the hitch which prevented the sack from drifting out of the canal—the attempt at concealment would have been successful.

"Did you believe Sumner's story?" Mr. Hewart asked the jury. "If you did not, are you not even at this hour, amazed at the ingenuity, fertility, and the mingled audacity and composure of his falsehoods?

"You saw him dealing with the plans with a calmness a surveyor might have envied if he were giving expert evidence in a civil case. He was one of the calmest men in court. If his story is not true, is it not clear that you are dealing here with no mere artificer in crime, but with a master of the craft?"

SUMNER'S DEFENCE.

Speaking in Sumner's defence, Mr. Tobin, who was frequently moved to emotion in his address, said there were great gaps and rents in the case, through which the man should be allowed to pass.

"Strange things have happened in the annals of crime," cried Mr Tobin, "and Sumner's story of the stranger is not a bit more strange or inconceivable than the Crown's story of the crime—of a murder committed by two young men of a mistress who had been so kind and good to them."

In summing up, the judge said the jury could not convict Eltoft of murder unless they were absolutely satisfied that he took part in the killing of Miss Bradfield, that he kept watch and ward knowing that she was being killed, or that the two men had prearranged some wrong to her which necessarily involved murder.

If Eltoft had known that Sumner committed the murder, and afterwards actively assisted him, he was guilty as an accessory after the fact.

A proposal to purchase the house in Plymouth Grove, Manchester, in which Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist, lived, was defeated in the Manchester City Council. The supporters of the scheme urged that it should be purchased from the public funds and converted into a museum. The opposition was based on the unsuitability of the building and the cost of the upkeep.

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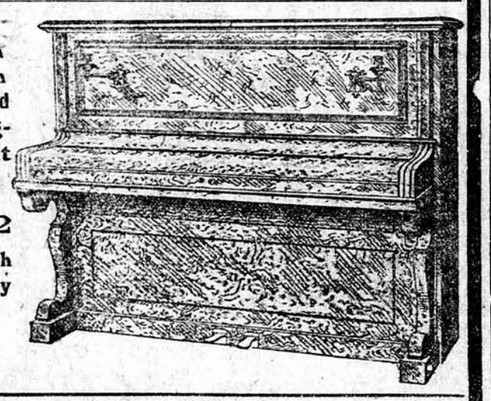

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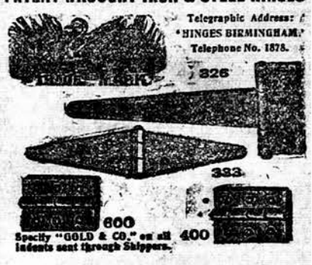

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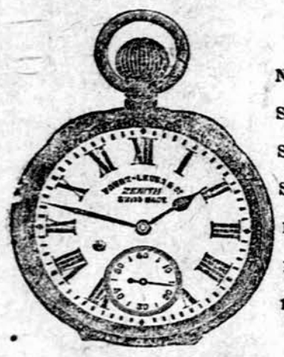

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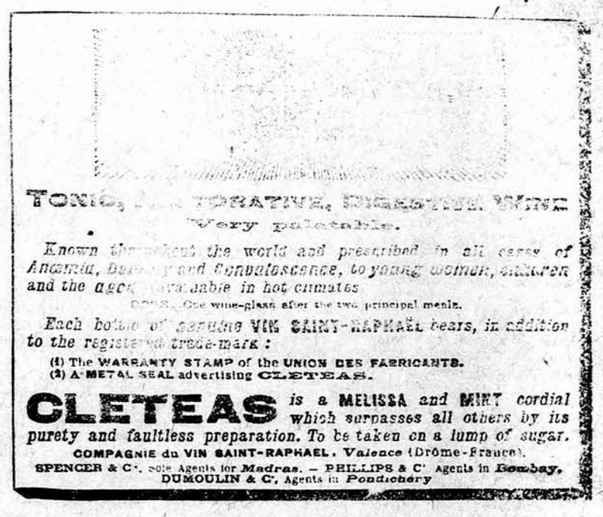
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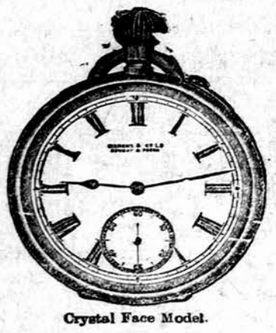
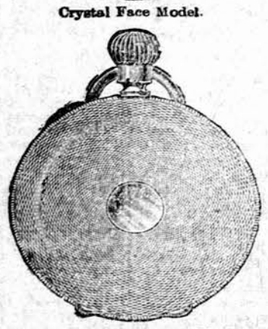
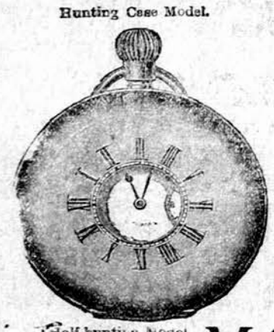


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.



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Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
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The acme of horological perfection.
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The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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